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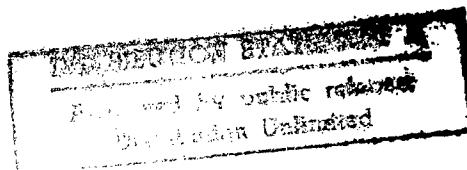
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# China Report

POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS



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14 MAY 1986

CHINA REPORT  
POLITICAL, SOCIOLOGICAL AND MILITARY AFFAIRS

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UNITED STATES

BRIEFS

U.S. SISTER CITIES GROUP--Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Chinese State Councillor Ji Pengfei met here today a group of leading members of the Sister Cities International of the United States led by its president Richard Neuheisel. During the meeting, Ji expressed the hope that Chinese and U.S. friendly cities will strengthen their ties to promote friendship and mutual understanding between the two peoples. Up to now, 42 Chinese cities and provinces have established friendship ties with U.S. cities and states. The delegation came here yesterday at the invitation of the Chinese people's association for friendship with foreign countries. Zhang Wenjin, president of the host friendship association, gave a dinner for the visitors here this evening. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1219 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/243

NORTHEAST ASIA

JAPANESE FOREIGN MINISTRY SPOKESMAN CITED ON SDI

OW111053 Beijing XINHUA in English 0837 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA)--Weapons that the United States is developing under its "star wars" program are not of a massive destruction nature but for defense purposes, a Foreign Ministry spokesman was quoted as saying in today's MAINICHI SHIMBUN.

The spokesman, making public for the first time the ministry's unofficial stand on the U.S. star wars program, formally known as the Strategic Defense Initiative (SDI), said Thursday the weapons are designed to defuse enemy missiles.

The spokesman said the Japanese Government would not decide on whether to participate in the SDI program until after a report from officials who went to the United States to study the SDI proposal. The foreign minister, minister of international trade and industry, director-general of defense and director-general of science and technology will compile the report.

Members of the mission, the third of its kind and a joint government-private sector effort, were in the United States to study the SDI program from March 29 to April 6.

The MAINICHI SHIMBUN report said that although the unofficial ministry statement did not say directly whether Japan will participate in the star wars project, the paper's article said it was clear the Foreign Ministry's basic attitude is to join in SDI research.

This attitude, the paper noted, would become a guideline at the four ministers' meeting and would be a basis on which the government develops its views on SDI participation.

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NORTHEAST ASIA

BRIEFS

JAPAN DENIES SUPPORT FOR LIBYAN RAID--Tokyo, April 17 (XINHUA)--A senior Japanese official denied that Japan endorsed the U.S. bombing of Libya, according to KYODO News Service. Chief Cabinet Secretary Masaharu Gotoda refuted yesterday's statement by U.S. Presidential Press Secretary Larry Speakes that Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone had pledged support for a U.S. air raid on Libya during his recent visit to the United States. Nakasone arrived in the U.S. April 12 and left on the 15th, the same day the U.S. launched its early-morning bombing raids on Libya. Speakes was quoted as saying that Nakasone endorsed the U.S. move when he was informed in advance of the attack. The secretary said that Japanese Government will watch the situation and hope it would not escalate. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1908 GMT 17 Apr 86 OW] /6662

JAPAN-USSR 'POLITICAL DIFFERENCES'--Tokyo, April 11 (XINHUA)--Improvement of Japanese-Soviet economic relations cannot be separated from the necessity of resolving political differences between the two countries, Japanese Foreign Minister Shintaro Abe said today. According to a report in ASAHI SHIMBUN, one of Japan's leading newspaper, Abe stated that trade and political relations between Japan and the Soviet Union "represent two sides of one question," and cannot be separated. "The crux of our political relations is the northern territories problem", he said referring to Japan's repeated demand for the return of four northern islands occupied by the Soviet Union at the end of World War II. Abe's remarks were made during a speech to the Japanese House of Representatives on the eve of the conference of the Japanese-Soviet joint economic committee, which is scheduled to open on April 15 in Moscow. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1834 GMT 11 Apr 86 OW] /6662

JAPAN ON U.S. DISARMAMENT PROPOSAL--Tokyo, April 5 (XINHUA)--Japanese Prime Minister Yasuhiro Nakasone has decided to support the U.S. disarmament proposal at the U.S.-Japanese summit talks to be held in mid-April, reported the local press today. He will show his full support for President Ronald Reagan's proposal for reducing medium-range nuclear arms and encourage the United States to stick to its policy for the total elimination of the Soviet medium-range nuclear SS-20 missiles employed in Asia, the report said. Nakasone's decision is aimed at forming united opposition among Western countries to the Soviet Union at the summit meeting of seven industrialized nations to be held in Tokyo early in May through agreement with the United States on the issue of disarmament. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0815 GMT 5 Apr 86 OW] /6662

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AFP VIEWS WANG MENG'S APPOINTMENT AS CULTURE MINISTER

HK140816 Hong Kong AFP in English 0745 14 Apr 86

[By Pierre-Antoine Donnet]

[Text] Beijing, April 14 (AFP)--Wang Meng, a 51-year-old writer once persecuted as a "rightist" under Mao Zedong, has been named China's new culture minister, it was officially announced here Monday.

Mr. Wang, considered a moderate supporting the cultural policies of China's current administration headed by top leader Deng Xiaoping, replaced Zhu Muzhi, 70, in the past two weeks ago, a Culture Ministry spokesman said.

Mr. Wang's nomination would soon be announced by the National People's Congress (NPC), the Chinese parliament, the spokesman said.

Several of Mr. Wang's acquaintances said he had long hesitated to take the post and had spread the word in cultural circles that he would turn the job down.

The culture minister's task is a very sensitive one in China, where art and literature are closely linked to politics.

The minister must tread a fine line between satisfying artists' desire for a free environment and Chinese Communist Party demands that their work serve the proper objectives, analysts said.

The party for the first time promised writers and artists creative freedom at a writers' association conference in December 1984.

But the party retreated a bit from this early last year when it asked all writers and artists to show "social responsibility" on their works.

This notion, which authorities say must co-exist with "creative liberty," limits the freedom of the artists, who in the end are expected to produce works contributing to the country's stability and current economic reforms.

Mr. Wang publicly declared his support for this in November.

The new minister is well-known in cultural circles at home and abroad, particularly for his novel "The Newcomer in the Organization Department," published in 1956 and critical of Communist China's bureaucracy.

He was violently criticised for the novel during the "anti-rightist campaign" launched by Mao in 1957, and the novel was branded a "poisonous weed."

Mr. Wang came in for more severe criticism during the Cultural Revolution and its ensuing radical period (1966-76).

Mr. Wang later published another novel, "The Butterfly," describing the intellectual progress of young party cadres during the troubled years of the Cultural Revolution and their gradual realisation of their errors.

But his masterpiece may well be "Long Live Youth," a lengthy novel on the patriotism of youth published in the 1960's.

Mr. Wang has made frequent trips abroad, where his books have been translated and published.

He was one of the promoters of modern Western literary trends in China, and is the best known writer on the party's Central Committee, observers said.

His predecessor Mr. Zhu, a politician and former director of the party's Propaganda Department, had been culture minister since 1981.

Mr. Zhu left the Central Committee in September and rumours of his pending retirement as culture minister had circulated in Chinese cultural circles for several months.

Western diplomatic sources said Mr. Wang as a political moderate was acceptable to the Beijing administration as a whole.

Analysts here said Mr. Wang's nomination to the post should be well received abroad, as the writer, who supports China's policy of opening up to the outside world, would probably seek to encourage trips abroad by Chinese artists and cultural exchanges with foreign countries.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

MARCOS SAID TO FINANCE PHILIPPINE RALLIES

OW191828 Beijing XINHUA in English 1459 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 19 (XINHUA)--Philippine Vice-President Salvador Laurel said here today that deposed President Ferdinand Marcos has been funding rallies and demonstrations held by his loyal followers in the country.

Addressing alumni of the state-owned University of the Philippines (UP), Laurel, who is also the foreign minister, said Marcos' financial support in that regard runs to several millions of pesos.

It was reported that Marcos loyalists earmarked 20 million pesos (976,000 U.S. dollars) to finance the demonstrations and agitation-propaganda drive to pave the way for Marcos' return.

Laurel was the highest-ranking government official who confirmed Marcos' hand in these rallies.

Laurel described as "pathetic" the loyalists' protest demonstrations.

Hundreds of Marcos' followers have pitched their camp since April 14 in front of the U.S. Embassy here, expressing their support to the ousted leader and demanding that the U.S. Government should bring him back.

A few passers-by and correspondents were reportedly mauled and harassed by the demonstrators, causing some injuries.

According to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag, President Corazon Aquino yesterday ordered the arrest of those who resort to violence, but the police adopted a policy of "maximum tolerance" and declined to make any arrests.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

PHILIPPINES MAY ASK FOR GENERAL AMNESTY

0W042010 Beijing XINHUA in English 1931 GMT 4 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 4 (XINHUA)--Philippine Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile today said he may ask President Corazon Aquino to grant general amnesty to all soldiers who committed human rights abuses against suspected rebels.

Enrile said in an interview that if the Aquino government can extend amnesty to suspected and confirmed rebels, then it should also extend the same consideration to soldiers.

But he ruled out any amnesty to soldiers involved in extreme cases like the August 21, 1983 assassination of former Senator Benigno Aquino.

"If we are going to unify and reconcile our people, then we should not only extend clemency and kindness to the one side (the rebels) but likewise extend the same consideration to the other side (the armed forces) in order to heal the wounds in this land," he said.

"If we are going to extend kindness to one side and seek retribution against the other side, then we can be sure there will be resentment," he added.

Enrile was reacting to reports that the newly formed presidential commission on human rights, headed by former senator and human rights lawyer Jose Diokno, will investigate soldiers who committed human rights abuses like tortures, summary executions, and other unusual forms of punishment against civilians.

But Diokno ruled out any investigation against suspected or confirmed rebels, saying that his commission was not specifically tasked to undertake such a job.

Enrile added that soldiers were "human beings", who would get hurt if treated sadly in the projected negotiation between the government and the outlawed Communist Party of the Philippines.

Enrile said that a general amnesty for "erring" soldiers would not conflict with the possible reopening of the Aquino murder case. "We have already taken a position that we will strongly recommend the reopening of the Aquino case", he said.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

AQUINO DECLARES TOLERANCE FOR MARCOS SUPPORTERS

OW191914 Beijing XINHUA in English 1650 GMT 14 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 14 (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino today instructed the police and military authorities to handle rallies held by supporters of deposed President Marcos with maximum tolerance.

According to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY, President Aquino issued the order in a meeting with police and military officials in the wake of demonstrations held by Marcos' supporters in Manila and some other parts of the Philippines during the past several days.

Presidential spokesman Rene Saguisay said in a press briefing this afternoon that President Aquino was assured by the police and military authorities that the situation is under control.

Police commanders said they would respond accordingly and exercise maximum tolerance if further violence erupts as demanded by the president.

Yesterday more than ten thousand Marcos' supporters held a rally and demonstration in metro Manila.

Saguisay said the government does not require demonstrators to get permits before staging rallies. But he expressed the hope that the demonstrators notify the authorities beforehand.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

WEINBERGER DISCUSSES U.S. AID TO PHILIPPINES

OW071546 Beijing XINHUA in English 1521 GMT 7 Apr 86

[Text] Manila, April 7 (XINHUA)--U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger today wound up his 18-hour visit here, pledging more economic aid to the Philippines.

Shortly before he left for Thailand this afternoon, Weinberger told a news conference that the U.S. policy-makers are now placing more emphasis on economic assistance than military aid. He expressed confidence that the U.S. Congress would readily approve higher economic aid.

However, he said, the U.S. would continue providing military assistance. But he did not reveal the possible increase.

The U.S. has promised to give the Philippines 900 million U.S. dollars in "best effort" compensation package for the continued presence of the two U.S. bases here for the period of 1985-1989.

Weinberger said he had not discussed the issue of the military bases agreement with local officials.

Earlier, Weinberger met Defense Minister Juan Ponce Enrile, armed forces Chief of Staff Gen Fidel Ramos and the commanders of the four major service commands at the Defense Ministry, discussing behind closed doors security matters between the two countries.

He then proceeded to Malacanang Palace, where he called on President Corazon Aquino and delivered to her a message of U.S. President Ronald Reagan. The meeting lasted about half an hour, according to presidential spokesman Rene Saguisag. But the spokesman refused to reveal the details of their talks.

Some 100 protesters demonstrated outside the palace, denouncing "U.S. intervention in Philippines affairs," while the talks were going on.

Weinberger also called on Vice-President and Foreign Affairs Minister Salvador Laurel before proceeding to the airport.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI OFFICIAL ON FARM ACT, U. S. STOCKPILE PLAN

OW151943 Beijing XINHUA in English 1451 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 15 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Defense Minister Paniang Karntarat [spelling of name as received] said here today the Thai-U.S. war reserve stockpile will not be affected by the recent farm act announced by the United States.

The stockpile issue should not be used as a condition for negotiations with the U.S. on the farm act, he added.

The two issues are completely different and "it is Thailand who asked the Americans for the war reserve stockpile," he said.

The war-reserve proposal was first made public in a memorandum of understanding on logistics support which was signed by U.S. Defense Secretary Caspar Weinberger and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon.

The issue became more concrete when Weinberger visited Thailand in early April.

However, questions have been raised over the prospects for the talks after the U.S. imposed a new rice price for export which could deprive Thailand of a major share of the world rice market.

It was reported that there has been a suggestion that Thailand will drop the war reserve stockpile plan if the U.S. refuses to help cushion the impact of the farm act on Thai rice exports.

The Thai deputy defense minister said it would be awkward for both Thailand and the U.S. if the two issues should be discussed at the same time.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAI FOREIGN MINISTRY RELEASE ON TALKS WITH SRV

OW102108 Beijing XINHUA in English 1858 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 10 (XINHUA)--The Thai Foreign Ministry (?said) in a press release this (?evening) that the root cause of the Kampuchean problem is not the "traditional fears and suspicions" between Vietnam and Thailand, but the Vietnamese military invasion and occupation of its neighboring country--Kampuchea.

"It is fundamental therefore that (?without) [words indistinct] between the two conflicting parties, namely Vietnam, the aggressor, and Kampuchea, the aggressed, (?any) political settlement of the problem will be likely to be short-lived," it said.

"There has been a suggestion that Thailand and Vietnam should hold direct talks in an effort to bring about a comprehensive and final settlement of the Kampuchean problem. A suggestion has further been made that it is necessary to remove 'traditional fears and suspicions' between Vietnam and Thailand."

"As a matter of principle, neither Vietnam nor other countries have any right to impose on the Kampuchean people a solution unacceptable to them. Any solution arrived at without consent or concurrence of the Kampuchean people will only lead to an even more catastrophic destiny of Kampuchea as a nation and a (?people)," the release said in conclusion.

The Foreign Ministry's release was issued one day after the arrival here of Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja who told the press at the airport last night that Thailand was a key in the Kampuchean issue, so Thailand and Vietnam should hold direct talks in the process of achieving a final settlement of the Kampuchea problem. He said that Thailand and Vietnam should remove their "traditional fears and suspicions."

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

THAILAND'S SITTHI ON SOLUTION TO CAMBODIAN PROBLEM

OW111733 Beijing XINHUA in English 1458 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] Bangkok, April 11 (XINHUA)--Thai Deputy Prime Minister and Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila said here today that Vietnam is sinking deeper and deeper in a quagmire in Kampuchea.

"The need for a solution to the Kampuchean problem has never been more acute than it is now," Sitthi said in a statement marking the 111th anniversary of the Thai Foreign Ministry, which falls on April 14.

He described the eight-point proposal put forward by the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea for ending the Kampuchean conflict as "an active diplomacy."

The proposal, he said, has won the support of the international community, including the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN). He criticized Vietnam for "turning a blind eye on it."

He said that Thailand and the other ASEAN countries stood ready to help Vietnam end the nightmare in Kampuchea "if and when it wants to wake up from it."

Sitthi said he would meet with Vietnamese Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach when the latter makes a stopover in Bangkok on April 20 on his way home from New Delhi.

Sitthi made a strict distinction between meeting and talks, saying that his only purpose in meeting with Nguyen Co Thach is to pave the way for talks between Vietnam and the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea.

The Kampuchean problem is a problem not between Thailand and Vietnam, but between Kampuchea and Vietnam, he stressed.

Sitthi said Vietnam's domestic economic conditions are so difficult that the country has become one of the poorest countries in the world.

Vietnam has to rely on the Soviet Union, and grievances against the government are growing among the Vietnamese people, Sitthi added.

On Thailand's domestic situation, Sitthi noted that the past year had been of "an extraordinarily trying time" for Thailand. He mentioned measures taken by the government to cope with the present economic recession such as cutting consumption, reducing imports, adjusting the exchange rate and expanding exports.

He disclosed that the ASEAN is going to hold a summit meeting to discuss the growing protectionism and "cut-throat competition" in the developed countries, which, he said, is the greatest challenge to all developing countries including Thailand.

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SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BEIJING RADIO SUPPORTS CGDK'S 8-POINT PROPOSAL

OW050759 Beijing Domestic Service in Mandarin 1150 GMT 2 Apr 86

[ "International Current Events" Commentary: "Who Is Actually Sincere" ]

[Text] The Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea [CGDK] held a cabinet meeting in Beijing on 17 March, which was presided over by its president, Prince Sihanouk. Through full consultations during the meeting, the three factions of the CGDK reached an agreement to jointly present an 8-point proposal for political settlement of the Cambodia issue. The contents of the proposal follow:

1. It calls on Vietnam to get into negotiations with the tripartite CGDK, in order to discuss the process of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia. It does not demand Vietnam withdraw all its forces from Cambodia at once. It accepts the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases, within a definite period. Other countries may take part in negotiations, according to their judgment, in order to help bring about a political solution to the Cambodian issue.
2. After an overall agreement on the process of the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, there would be a cease-fire to allow Vietnam to withdraw its forces according to the said agreement.
3. Both the withdrawal of Vietnamese troops and the cease-fire must be supervised directly by a UN observer group.
4. After completion of the first-phase Vietnamese troop withdrawal, Heng Samrin and his faction should negotiate with the tripartite CGDK in order to set up a quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia, with Prince Sihanouk as president and His Excellency Son Sann as prime minister, in conformity with the spirit of the great national union and national reconciliation, so that each of the four parties should have the same rights as political forces in the national community.
5. The quadripartite coalition government of Cambodia would hold free elections, under the supervision of a UN observer group.

6. Cambodia would be restored as an independent country, united in its own territorial integrity, having a liberal democratic regime, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, without any base for foreign troops on its soil. Cambodia's neutrality would be guaranteed by the United Nations, with the on-the-spot presence of its observer group for the first 2 or 3 years.

7. Cambodia should welcome all countries from the West as well as the East, and the neutral and nonaligned, to help rebuild the country.

8. Cambodia, independent, united in its own territorial integrity, peaceful, neutral, and nonaligned, would be willing to sign a peace and nonaggression treaty with the Socialist Republic of Vietnam and coexist with it in harmony forever.

The CGDK's 8-point proposal is based on relevant resolutions adopted by the United Nations and the spirit of the 1981 international conference declaration on the Cambodian issue, and provides a realistic political settlement of the Cambodian issue. It conforms with the interests and aspiration of the Cambodian and Vietnamese people, as well as the people of other countries in the region, and is conducive to easing the situation in Southeast Asia and safeguarding peace and stability in the Asian-Pacific region. It is precisely because of this that, since it was published, the 8-point proposal has been universally acclaimed by 70 members of the ASEAN and the international community.

As a press conference on 21 March, Thai Foreign Ministry spokesman Saowanit said: The 8-point proposal is fair and reasonable, and merits the attention of all parties, because it seeks to arrive at a fundamental solution to the Cambodian issue. Malaysian Foreign Minister Rithauddeen told reporters on 31 March that Malaysia welcomes the CGDK's 8-point proposal. He said that the main obstacle to solving the Cambodian issues lies in Vietnam's unwillingness to negotiate. Expressing a welcome for the 8-point proposal, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar said on 19 March that it is conducive to the settlement of the Cambodian issue. In a statement published on 20 March, a press official of the Japanese Foreign Ministry said that the 8-point proposal contains a comprehensive political settlement in the form of a concrete scenario for peace, and that Japan highly appreciates the CGDK's initiative.

However, the Vietnamese authorities at once issued a statement categorically rejecting the CGDK's proposal and calling it a farce aimed at slandering Vietnam and obstructing the current trend of dialogue in Southeast Asia. Vietnam also declared that it only recognizes the Heng Samrin regime as the sole legitimate representative, and that it is not at all sincere about a political settlement of the Cambodian issue. The 8-point proposal calls on the Vietnamese Government to get into negotiations with the CGDK to discuss the process of the troop withdrawal, and accepts the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases. It is not only a fair and reasonable, but also a magnanimous, proposal. Sihanouk told reporters: In the past, we demanded Vietnam immediately and unconditionally withdraw all its troops. Now, we accept the withdrawal of the Vietnamese forces in two phases. This shows that the CGDK has tried its hardest to be earnestly sincere.

The 8-point proposal also accepts participation by Heng Samrin and his faction in negotiations with the tripartite CGDK and, after complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops, in the establishment of a quadripartite coalition government, together with the tripartite CGDK. Originally, the Heng Samrin regime was a puppet propped up by Vietnamese bayonets ruling the Cambodian people, and has not been recognized by the international community. However, proceeding from reality in a spirit of the overall interests of great national unity, the 8-point proposal allows Heng Samrin and his faction to join the quadripartite coalition government as a political force in the Cambodian national community. How big a compromise the magnanimous proposal makes!

Nevertheless, the Vietnamese authorities have ignored all this, insisting on the exclusion of the Democratic Kampuchean patriotic forces and calling the Heng Samrin clique the sole, legitimate, genuine representative of the Cambodian people. How detestable their behavior is! Prince Sihanouk told reporters: Our proposal is fair and reasonable, and shows our sincerity, as well as flexibility, in solving the problem. In the past, we simply ignored Heng Samrin. Now, by proposing to negotiate with him and then establishing a quadripartite coalition government, we have demonstrated how far we are prepared to commit ourselves, and cannot make further concessions.

True, the Vietnamese authorities' vituperative attacks on the CGDK's fair, reasonable, feasible, and magnanimous proposal have shown their guilty conscience, fear of truth, and lack of sincerity in solving the problem. In the past, the Vietnamese authorities have repeatedly expressed their willingness to seek a political settlement of the Cambodian issue, and lavishly talked about negotiations and dialogue. Now, they have rejected the 8-point proposal, thus amply showing their double-faced tactic to deceive world public opinion, and revealing their real countenance as an aggressor, wanting to forever occupy a neighboring country.

The people of the whole world can conclude that who is actually sincere in seeking a political settlement of the Cambodian issue and who is flaunting the signboard of political settlement, while playing a sinister trick. The Vietnamese authorities are removing a stone just to drop it on their own feet.

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CSO: 4005/625

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

SRV SAYS TROOP PULLOUT DEMAND 'UNREASONABLE'

OW190748 Beijing XINHUA in English 0730 GMT 19 Apr 86

[Text] New Delhi, April 18 (XINHUA)--Vietnam today described as "unreasonable" the demand that Vietnam pull out all its troops from Kampuchea, recognize the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea and give up support to the Heng Samrin regime.

Speaking at a news conference here, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach said, however, that there would be a partial withdrawal of his country's troops from Kampuchea this year.

The Vietnamese foreign minister is here to attend the current ministerial meeting of non-aligned countries, at which participants voiced a strong demand for a military pullout by Vietnam from Kampuchea, which it invaded in December 1978.

Nguyen requested that Vietnam's move should be matched with the withdrawal of ASEAN support to Democratic Kampuchea.

"This is give and take," he said.

The foreign minister said, "The partial troop pullout is in line with the deadline set for a complete withdrawal by 1990."

Asked about the timing of the partial pullout and the number of troops involved, he said, "I will ask my commander-in-chief. The time will be before December 31."

In an earlier development, the Coalition Government of Democratic Kampuchea (CGDK) unveiled on March 17 an eight-point proposal for settling the Kampuchea problem. Under the proposal, the CGDK calls for a two-phase withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea and the formation of a four-party coalition government comprising all major actors in the conflict, including the Heng Samrin regime Vietnam installed after it occupied Kampuchea.

Vietnam promptly rejected the proposal and called instead for negotiations with Thailand on "security problems along the Thai-Kampuchean border."

At the plenary session of the ministerial meeting earlier today, Nguyen Co Thach spoke of Kampuchea in such a way as if there were no Vietnamese occupation of the country.

"The Kampuchean people have taken their destiny in their own hands and shall not let the sovereignty and independence of the nation that boasts the splendid Angkor culture to be trampled upon," he said.

Speaking at the same meeting, Malaysian Deputy Foreign Minister said, "Vietnam with nearly 200,000 troops continues to occupy that country and continues to deny the Kampucheans their right to self-determination."

He said such actions by Hanoi were "contrary to the principles of this movement and the United Nations Charter."

Delegates from many other countries also spoke at the meeting about the Kampuchea problem, urging a political settlement based on the withdrawal of foreign troops from Kampuchea.

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CSO: 4000/237

SOUTHEAST ASIA/PACIFIC

BRIEFS

AQUINO ON ILLEGAL WEALTH OF MARCOS--Manila, April 9 (XINHUA)--President Corazon Aquino said here today she would forgive deposed President Marcos if he would return his illegally amassed wealth to the Filipino people, according to the PHILIPPINE NEWS AGENCY. "We are taught as Christians that in order to be forgiven, we must admit guilt of any wrongdoing," she said in an interview with five foreign television networks. Speaking from his exile in Hawaii, Marcos has denied charges that he illegally acquired wealth during his 20-year reign as president. But government officials claimed that Marcos has illegally acquired wealth of up to 10 billion U.S. dollars in cash and property. An admission by Marcos of his allegedly ill-gotten wealth and the return of [words indistinct] the people can be the start of a national reconciliation, (?she also) said. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1938 GMT 9 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/237

NEAR EAST/SOUTH ASIA

BRIEFS

PLO HEAD PRESENTS CREDENTIALS--Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--Youssef Rejeb Radhi [name as received], head of the Palestine Liberation Organization mission in Beijing, presented a letter of introduction to Chinese Vice-President Ulanhu here today. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 0936 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/241

WESTERN HEMISPHERE

BRIEFS

WAN LI MEETS HANDICAPPED CANADIAN--Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Chinese Vice-Premier Wan Li met here today Rick Hansen, a handicapped young Canadian who is making a round-the-world tour in a wheelchair. Hansen, 29, started his 18-month trip March 21, 1985. He said he was making the trip to raise donations for research into spinal cord injuries. Hansen himself had his spinal cord injured in a traffic accident when he was 15 years old. He also wants to demonstrate the potential of the handicapped and help promote wheelchair sports. During the meeting, Wan Li expressed his appreciation for Hansen's campaign. Hansen will travel more than 1,000 km of the trip from Beijing to Shanghai in his wheelchair. Chinese Minister of Civil Affairs Cui Naifu was present on the occasion. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1113 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CHILEAN GOOD-WILL MISSION--Shanghai, April 21 (XINHUA)--The Chilean goodwill plane mission led by Vice-Foreign Minister Sergio Covarrubias Sanhueza, left here for home today after concluding its two-week visit to China. The mission arrived in Shanghai on April 19 after visiting Beijing, Xian, Guangzhou, Shenzhen and Hangzhou. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1040 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

FREIGHTER LEAVES SHANGHAI FOR NICARAGUA--Shanghai, April 12 (XINHUA)--A 5,000-dwt "Wei He" left Shanghai port for Nicaragua today, loaded with textiles and other goods. She is the first Chinese ocean-going ship bound for this Central American country, said port officials. The voyage will take 27 days. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1911 GMT 12 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4000/240

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

6 NEW NPC APPOINTMENTS INCLUDE NON-CPC MEMBERS

OW120808 Beijing XINHUA in English 0757 GMT 12 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 12 (XINHUA)--Six vacancies in China's legislative body, the National People's Congress (NPC), were filled today with Chu Tunan, a noted figure in the nation's cultural exchanges with other countries, elected a vice-chairman of the NPC Standing Committee.

Chu, now 87, is the acting chairman of the China Democratic League, one of the country's eight non-communist parties.

He was born in 1899 in Wenshan County, Yunnan Province, southwest China, and joined the Chinese Communist Party in 1926.

After graduation from a teachers college in Beijing, he worked as a professor at Jinan University, Yunnan University and Shanghai Law School.

During the anti-Japanese war between 1937 and 1945, he plunged himself into the movement for democracy in Kunming and soon became a leader of the China Democratic League founded in 1941.

After the founding of the People's Republic in 1949, he served successively as professor at Beijing Teachers University, director of the Southwest China Cultural and Educational Committee, director of the National Committee for Eliminating Illiteracy, president of the Chinese People's Association for Cultural Relations and Friendship With Foreign Countries, vice-minister of the Commission for Cultural Relations With Foreign Countries, and advisor to the Sino-Japanese Friendship Association.

He is currently a member of the NPC Standing Committee, vice-president of the Chinese People's Association for Friendship With Foreign Countries, and vice-chairman of the NPC Foreign Affairs Committee.

The five new members elected to the NPC Standing Committee are: Doje Cedain (Tibetan), an advisor to the United Front Work Department of the Chinese Communist Party Central Committee; Yu Wen, former deputy head of the Propaganda Department of the party Central Committee; Tao Dayong, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the China Democratic League and also a professor of

economics at Beijing Teachers University; Peng Qingyuan, vice-chairman of the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Committee of the Chinese Kuomintang and also deputy secretary-general of the NPC Standing Committee; and Cheng Siyuan, deputy secretary-general of the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference National Committee and a member of its Standing Committee, who has no party affiliation.

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BIG SHAKUP REPORTED IN NATION'S FILM INDUSTRY

Hong Kong PAI HSING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 115, 1 Mar 86 pp 33-34

[Article by Li Min [7812 3046]: "Why 'Sharpshooter' Shi Fangyu Struck a Reef--More on the Big Earthquake in Mainland Film Circles"]

[Excerpts] Ideology Is the First To Bear the Brunt

Shi Fangyu [4258 2455 4416], the "powerful mother-in-law" of mainland film circles and nicknamed the "Sharpshooter," is a public figure who has complete power over filmdom. Ever since, taking advantage of the good opportunity presented by the fall from power of the "gang of four," he mounted the throne as director of the Cinema Bureau in the Ministry of Culture, he has been in special charge of the "traffic signals," and his worth has been recognized by China's core figures.

However, several months ago the Chinese communists tightened the clamps on ideology, and filmdom was the first to bear the brunt. Unexpectedly, "powerful mother-in-law" Shi Fangyu was the first to strike a reef, a fact that shocked his colleagues in filmdom.

Speaking of Shi Fangyu, he should be classified as a good cadre "who heeds what a superior says," and he is very competent in his profession. That in this rectification he ran into trouble was really because he excessively took responsibility, risked universal condemnation, and offended Deng Liqun [6772 0500 5028] [director of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee], the famous chieftain of the ideological "left." It is an objective law that if one offends one's boss one is bound to court sudden misfortune, and naturally Shi Fengyu cannot be an exception to this law.

Shi Fangyu's original name was Shi Meihao [4258 5019 3185]. He is from Shanghai and is 58 years old this year.

Before coming to Beijing, Shi Fangyu was the head of the Shanghai Film Studio. After this gentleman was promoted to director of the Cinema Bureau in the Ministry of Culture, he and Ding Jiao [0002 1542], Chen Huangmei [7115 5435 3561], Xu Zhuang [1776 5445], and Xi Shanshan [1153 1194 1194] became the

authoritative figures in film circles. The criterion for what films the 1 billion people could see and what films they could not see was the will of these five persons.

In the past 2 years, a wind of opening to the outside world has been blowing. "Like the Eight Immortals crossing the sea, each one showing his or her special prowess," every trade and every profession has come up with unique skills for making money. Unwilling to be left behind, these public figures ran Italian, Japanese, and French "film festivals," which concentrated on presenting some films that had not yet been publicly shown. As one "film festival" followed the other, the scenes became more and more fascinating. The audience, which had been debarred from seeing such films for a long time, scrambled to see them. For a time the capital's film world flourished like gold brocade. Last year's French Film Festival was held at the same time as the public American Film Week. In the festival there was a French film entitled "Battle of Fire," which depicted the life of primitive people. Because there were in it scenes of naked buttocks as well as mass sexual activities, it caused an uproar among some conservative members of the audiences. When an old lady saw these stark-naked images she felt they were unbearable, and she wrote a letter of complaint to Deng Liqun. Thus, Shi Fangyu and the others made a bad impression on Deng Liqun.

#### As Luck Would Have It He Was Forced To Offend His Boss

As luck would have it, during the American Film Week there was a film entitled "Coal Miner's Daughter," which depicted the growing up of a country singer. The female lead in this film plays an unsophisticated country girl, who, at the age of 14, is given in marriage to a worker. Because she is young and inexperienced, on the wedding day her husband sets about teaching her to enjoy the joys of the conjugal bed. However, the couple are covered by a bed sheet, and not everything is seen--just some movements of the bed sheet. After seeing this film, Deng Liqun, who was already a bit unhappy, immediately telephoned Shi Fangyu and, in the name of the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee, issued an order: "There is a very bad scene in the 'Coal Miner's Daughter.' Cut it out." Shi Fangyu explained in every possible way he could that the audience could not see any movement of the couple, but Deng Liqun insisted on the cut, saying: "These movements of the bed sheet lead to connections in people's minds!"

This rigid order caused difficulties for Shi Fangyu, because the female lead in this film was at the time in Beijing taking part in the film week's activities, and it could not be said that a random use of the scissors would not cause a dispute. Therefore, he plucked up his courage and again implored Deng Liqun to be merciful, but Deng still would not make allowances. Shi Fangyu was too anxious to choose his words wisely, and he retorted: "According to you, don't the many pregnant women on the street cause passersbyers to make connections in their minds?"

It would have been better if he had not made this report, which led to trouble. Deng Liqun flared up: "What? Is this your individual opinion, or is it the opinion of all of you?" Shi Fangyu realized that he had stirred up a hornet's nest, and he immediately admitted that it was his individual opinion. Deng Liqun then angrily hung up.

### Like a Child Who Has Been Beaten Stupid

Not long ago a red character-headed document signed by the Propaganda Department of the CPC Central Committee was issued, announcing that Shi Fangyu had been removed from his post as bureau director. The document also touched upon Ding Jiao, Chen Huangmei, and the others. When Shi Fangyu read the document he was utterly stupefied. He, of course, knew what it was all about. Afterward he said: "At the time I was like a child who had been beaten stupid by his parents, and I didn't know what to do."

At the same time, the authorities announced that the Cinema Bureau had been merged with the Ministry of Radio and Television, which was renamed "Ministry of Radio, Television, and Cinema," and put under the control of Hu Qili's [5170 0796 4539] [permanent secretary of the Politburo of the CPC Central Committee] bosom friend Ai Zhisheng [5337 4249 3932]. Shi Fangyu saw that the game was as good as lost, and he did not dare to resist stubbornly to the end. He had to make a clean breast of the matter by writing a self-criticism. However, the road to happiness is strewn with setbacks. Ding Jiao's "self-criticism" passed muster the first time, but Shi Fangyu's self-criticism time and again failed to pass muster. Fortunately Ding Jiao knew how to work for the interests of Shi Fangyu, and he many times implored Deng Liqun to calm his anger and retract his order. Thus, without announcement, the decision to dismiss Shi Fangyu from his post was abrogated. But Shi Fangyu felt that, although he had not been dismissed, his prospects were not good, and he said that he no longer wanted to practice his old profession.

### New Developments in the Ideological Struggle During the Year of the Tiger

The interest of the person who told me this story seemed inexhaustible, and he told me some things about Deng Liqun. He said: In December of last year, Deng Liqun took his family on a trip to Dalian, where he visited a Chinese-foreign joint venture shuttleless loom weaving mill in Jinxian County (Dalian's open economic zone). He profusely praised the mill's fine-woven garments and other new products. When Bo Xining [5361 3556 1380] (the son of Bo Yibo [5361 0001 3134--vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission of the CPC Central Committee], who is the big official in this open zone, saw Uncle Deng he was very pleased, and he gave him a truck full of products to take back to Beijing for his own use.

### Even the Colossal Film "Dream of the Red Chamber" Came to a Premature End

Following the fall of Shi Fangyu, changes have occurred in the film industry, which he had administered. On the one hand, the big shots (including Deng Liqun) set up two films--"Our Village's Demobilized Armymen" and "Fascinating Orchestra"--as "model films." On the other hand, they "executed by shooting" eight new films, including "The Last Imperial Concubine." What is even more astonishing is that it has been announced that the colossal film "Dream of the Red Chamber," which had been given long and repetitious publicity and on which 700,000 yuan had been spent in selecting beautiful women, buying costumes, and so forth, has come to a premature end. It is said that this was done at the order of Minister of Culture Zhu Muzhi [2612 4476 0037]. I have not heard of

the specific reason for his action, but Mr Zhu, at a wave of his big hand, put this colossal film "to bed" and the 700,000 yuan turned into a "dish of pickled vegetables." According to what has been revealed by Beijing film circles, in the near future there will be many novel things, and presumably the ideological experts will have plenty of scope to display their talents.

9727

CSO: 4005/573

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

MAJOR STAFF SHAKEUP REPORTED IN PRC PAPERS, XINHUA

HK180502 Hong Kong HONG KONG STANDARD in English 16 Apr 86 p 8

[Text] A major shakeup in the management of China's national newspapers is being quietly conducted.

The chief editors and deputy editors of PEOPLE'S DAILY, a national newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO and the Beijing headquarters of XINHUA News Agency have been replaced.

It is understood that a similar shakeup in several "influential newspapers and publications of strategic importance" is also on the way, to keep in line with the central government's policy of injecting young leaders into the party's organisations.

A significant feature of the recent reshuffle involves the replacement of two senior party cadres within the Beijing headquarters of XINHUA.

In a special dispatch from Beijing of the latest issue of WIDE ANGLE, a pro-China political magazine, it was reported that a vice director, Mr Feng Jian, had stepped down.

Mr Feng is a close aid to the director, Mr Mu Qing.

Another vice-director, Mr Yang Jiaxiang, who headed the administrative services, also retired.

The reason given for their departure was old age.

They were replaced by two senior correspondents who have worked overseas before: Mr Ding Xiangxi and Mr Pang Bingan.

Another notable change of leadership is the recent appointment of Mr Tan Wenrui to chief editor of the PEOPLE'S DAILY to replace the 67-year-old Mr Li Chong.

In addition, three new deputy editors have been appointed to strengthen the editorial board of the country's most important newspaper.

The PEOPLE'S DAILY has established a long-standing reputation as the most powerful Chinese Communist Party means of explaining the nation's policies.

The three are Mr Lu Chaoqi, who was the head of the editorial section of the paper before his promotion, and two well-known commentators of the paper, Mr Fan Renchen and Mr Li Renchen.

Of the three, 40-year-old Mr Li is the youngest. The others are in their 50s and 60s.

With the promotion of Mr Lu, Mr Fan, and Mr Li, the succession problem for the newspaper is solved as they occupy the top echelons of the leadership hierarchy.

Another national newspaper GUANGMING RIBAO, which is popular among the intellectuals in the country, also experienced a reshuffle.

Its deputy editor, Mr Liu Aizhi, was allegedly involved in economic crimes and had been dismissed. His post has yet to be filled.

It was learned that the editor, Mr Du Daozheng, will also be stepping down soon.

It is not immediately known who the likely successors to the two key posts will be.

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CSO: 4000/238

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

LITERARY WORKS BY NOBEL LAUREATES SELLING WELL

OW231736 Beijing XINHUA in English 1611 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 23 (XINHUA)--A series of works of winners of the Nobel literature prize are selling well in China, according to the Lijiang Publishing House of Guilin in southwest China.

Liu Shuoliang, editor-in-chief of the publishing house, who is here for the country's first national book exhibition, told XINHUA today that 24 such works have been published since 1981, and four or five others will come out this year.

The publishing house, which has a staff of only about 30, plans to publish 100 books by Nobel Prize winners.

Among the books are Polish writer H. Sienkiewicz's "The Third Woman," English writer R. Kipling's "Tiger Tiger," English poet W. B. Yeats' "Leda and the Swan," American writer S. Lewis' "Babbitt," Italian writer L. Pirandello's "Trovarsi," Chilean poet G. Mistral's "La Ternura," German writer H. Hesse's "Die Steppenwolfe," English poet T. S. Eliot's "Four Quartet," Guatemalan writer M.A. Asturias' "Hombres de Maize" and American writer S. Bellow's "Herzog."

Liu Shuoliang said, "It's our duty to introduce important literary works to Chinese readers. And the series has received a warm welcome."

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

TRANSLATORS OF ETHNIC LANGUAGES INCREASE

OW220912 Beijing XINHUA in English 0846 GMT 22 Apr 86

[Text] Beijing, April 22 (XINHUA)--Translators of China's ethnic languages have been increasing in recent years, and now total over 10,000, according to the Chinese Translators Association.

They are working in the fields of journalism, radio, television, films, publication, education, research and in various departments of the government and the Communist Party.

They also translate documents and do simultaneous interpretation for plenary sessions of the National People's Congress and the national congresses of the Chinese Communist Party and the Chinese People's Political Consultative Conference.

From 1979 to 1984, China published more than 6,800 kinds of books in ethnic languages, with over 56 million copies. Up to 1984, there were 76 magazines and 42 newspapers in ethnic languages. And there have been 444 textbooks coming out annually in the past few years.

China has 55 minority nationalities, with a total population of more than 67 million, most of which are located in the northwest, southwest and north-east parts of the country. These nationalities, except the Hui and the Manchu people, speak their own languages. However, the language of the Han nationality, which makes up about 93.3 percent of China's population, is also used by most minority nationalities.

Among the 55 minority nationalities, only about 16 have their own written languages. The common are Mongolian, Tibetan, Uygur, Kazak and Korean.

China's minority nationalities have rich ancient traditions of culture, religion, history and medicine. There are also numerous epics and ballads handed down orally. In recent years, ethnic literature has been flourishing, with quite a number of works written in ethnic languages winning national literature prizes.

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CSO: 4000/244

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

JOURNALISM FEDERATION MEETS IN ZHENGZHOU

HK230255 Zhengzhou Henan Provincial Service in Mandarin 1030 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Excerpts] The first annual meeting of the Chinese Federated Journalism Society opened in Zhengzhou this morning. Hu Jiwei, president of the federation, delivered the opening speech. Ma Da, Dai Bang, Qian Xinbo, and (Chen Pei), vice presidents of the federation; Zhong Peizhang, information bureau director of the CPC Central Committee Propaganda Department; and responsible persons of 42 societies of journalism and representatives from [words indistinct] of the country, totaling 140 people, attended the meeting.

Since its establishment, the Chinese Federated Journalism Society has carried out such activities as academic exchanges and selecting through appraisal good news reports to promote the study of Marxist journalism, the teaching of journalism, and training of journalists. The annual meeting has received nearly 100 treatises on Marxist theory on journalism, principles of journalism in socialist period, history of journalism, law of journalism, professional ethics, and [words indistinct].

On behalf of the provincial CPC committee and government, Provincial CPC Committee Secretary Yang Xizong attended the meeting to extend his congratulations.

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CSO: 4005/633

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

RETIRED INTELLECTUALS CONTINUE TO SERVE PEOPLE

OW241130 Beijing XINHUA in English 1122 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Chongqing, April 24 (XINHUA)--Refusing to lead an idle life, over 4,000 retired intellectuals here are voluntarily working to serve the needs of this major industrial city, local officials said today.

They have organized themselves in associations of retired engineers, college teachers, medical workers, and high- and primary-school teachers.

"I am still energetic enough to contribute to China's modernization program," said 70-year-old Dong Zhenshan, a retired senior engineer.

Dong is president of the retired engineers' association with 2,600 members, which he said had advised on more than 1,000 projects in 700 industrial and agricultural enterprises.

The Association of Retired College Teachers has opened 18 courses on subjects such as microcomputers and oral English for scientists and technicians in the city. It has also opened a college, which enrolled 1,400 scientists for advanced studies.

The Retired Medical Workers Association has opened six clinics.

The associations offer free services for small enterprises and those which suffer losses. For middle-sized or profit-gaining enterprises, their services are provided at low rates, and the money is used to cover their operational expenses.

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CSO: 4000/245

NATIONAL AFFAIRS

BRIEFS

INTER-UNIVERSITY SCHOLAR EXCHANGE--Beijing, 23 Apr (XINHUA)--The State Education Commission has given 106 universities all over China permission to accept scholars from other Chinese institutions of higher learning, a commission official said here today. The universities are attached to various State Council ministries, and have good laboratories and libraries. All scholars must be associate professors or have excellent qualifications in the relevant subjects. The exchange program will involve 570 specialities and 700 senior professors who will act as advisors to the scholars. Over the past few years, China has sent thousands of visiting scholars abroad to study. [Text] [Beijing XINHUA in English 1533 GMT 23 Apr 86 OW] /6662

SHANGHAI MONUMENT INSCRIPTION--The foundation stone was laid yesterday for a monument marking the completion of the Changjiang Water Diversion Project of the Baoshan Iron and Steel Complex. President Li Xiannian personally wrote an inscription for the monument. The Changjiang Water Diversion Project is one of the important auxiliary engineering projects of the Baishan Iron and Steel Complex. Its completion not only provides successful experience for developing and exploiting the Changjiang's fresh water resources, but also for tapping fresh water resources of other rivers in coastal areas. [Excerpt] [Shanghai City Service in Mandarin 0100 GMT 16 Apr 86 OW] /6662

INSCRIPTION FOR DRAMA AWARDS--Beijing, 8 Apr (XINHUA)--The third plum flower prize-giving meeting, sponsored by XIJU BAO [THEATER JOURNAL], was held at the Beijing People's Theater this evening. Presenting prizes and certificates to 16 outstanding young and middle-aged actors and actresses amid warm applause were Bo Yibo, vice chairman of the Central Advisory Commission; Yang Jingren and Qian Changzhao, vice chairmen of the CPPCC National Committee; and Rong Gaotang, Cao Yu, Wu Zuoren, Chen Haosu, Zhao Xun, Zhang Geng, Zhang Ying, Liu Housheng, and Xu Xiaozhong, responsible persons of the departments concerned. Xi Zhongxun wrote an inscription for the meeting: "I wish socialist literature and art ever growing prosperity." In his speech at the meeting, Cao Yu, president of the Chinese Dramatists Association, hoped that young and middle-aged actors and actresses engaged in various types of drama across the country would study hard and strive to scale new heights of art. [By reporter Yin Hongzhu] [Excerpt] [Beijing XINHUA Domestic Service in Chinese 1516 GMT 8 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/630

CENTRAL-SOUTH REGION

CHEN HUIGUANG ATTENDS GUANGXI PARTY RECTIFICATION CONFERENCE

HK210416 Nanning Guangxi Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 15 Apr 86

[Text] A regional conference on grassroots party rectification and on ideological and political work opened in Nanning this morning. Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, is presiding over the conference. Leading comrades including Chen Huiguang, Tao Aiying, and Gan Ku, attended today.

This morning, responsible comrades of the CPC committees of counties and cities including Beiliu, Lingchuan, Hexian, Shanglin, Laibin, and Baise, introduced these six counties' and cities' experiences in pilot projects of rural grassroots party rectification.

Attending this regional conference on grassroots party rectification and on ideological and political work are secretaries of all prefectural, city, and county CPC committees; propaganda department directors; party rectification office directors; responsible persons of some factories, mines, universities, and colleges; political department directors of the Guangxi Military District and military subdistricts; and responsible persons of all departments, commissions, offices, and bureaus at the regional level, totaling some 500 people.

Prior to the opening of the conference, Jin Baosheng, deputy secretary of the regional CPC committee, said: This conference will lay stress on solving the problems of grassroots party rectification and of strengthening ideological and political work. On the basis of the overall situation of stability and unity, we must persist in simultaneously grasping two civilizations, strengthen ideological and political work, and promote and guarantee the smooth progress of economic reform. This conference will exchange experiences in the pilot projects of grassroots party rectification in various places and in ideological and political work and will discuss and revise the regional CPC committee's views on arrangements for rural party rectification work and on strengthening ideological and political work.

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CSO: 4005/626

NORTH REGION

PRC BOXER TO WRITE NEW MARTIAL ARTS NOVEL

HK220931 Beijing ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE in Chinese 0732 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Report by Zeng Xiancheng (2582 2009 20530: "Zeng Mouyao, a Noted Boxer in Southern Fujian, Is Writing Another Martial Arts Novel"]

[Text] Fuzhou, 21 Apr (ZHONGGUO XINWEN SHE)--Zeng Mouyao, a noted boxer in southern Fujian, is now working on his second novel, entitled "The Hero's Honor and Gallantry," following the success of his first romance, "Adventure of a Remarkable Swordsman," which was co-written with Lian Zhi.

"Adventure of a Remarkable Swordsman" is based on information about the true life story of Cai Yuming, a native of Quanzhou and the initiator of the fifth ancestral He Yang [7729 7122] boxing of the Shaolin School of the late Qing Dynasty. The book is written by a true master of the martial arts, full of descriptions of war scenes that are superb, accurate and believable, and is characteristic of rich localism pertaining to southern Fujian. It has achieved great popularity since its publication. "The Hero's Honor and Gallantry" is a sequel to the first novel.

Zeng Mouyao is now 48 years old. His father, Zeng Shenfu, was a navigator. One of his ancestors was a boxing expert who participated in eliminating treacherous court officials in Gaoxiong, Taiwan. Zeng Mouyao learned boxing from the famous master Huang Weijiang, whose martial arts were the direct descendent of the originators of the form. Zeng is also very strong in many other skills of the fifth ancestral martial arts. He has also written quite a few books on the theory of martial arts in his sparetime, such as "Essentials of the Fifth Ancestral Boxing," "Illustrated Fifth Ancestral Boxing," "Index for Arms Used in Fifth Ancestral Boxing," and "Annotations on the Theory of Fifth Ancestral Boxing."

Zeng Mouyao is now deputy director of Xiamen Siming District Physical Culture and Sports Commission and concurrently principle of the District Amateur Physical Culture School for Teenagers.

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NORTH REGION

SHANXI SECRETARY WRITES LETTER TO BEIJING PUPILS

SK230409 Beijing City Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 11 Apr 86

[Text] In his recent letter to all pupils of class No 1 of the fourth grade of (Yumin) Primary School in Xicheng District, Li Ligong, secretary of the Shanxi Provincial CPC Committee, warmly praised the pupils for launching an educational campaign entitled "There were many beloved people at the foot of Taihang Shan," and for fostering an idea of dedicating their youth to the cause of the country in spite of their own interests.

After hearing the reports delivered in Beijing last February by the group composed of fine sons and daughters of Shanxi Province who were determined to serve all parts of the country, young pioneers of this class visited the parents of (Jing Guolong), a member of the report group. The young pioneers were deeply touched by the deeds of the Beijing young intellectuals who dedicated themselves to Shanxi's construction.

The Central Young Pioneers Committee [as heard] decided to launch a campaign entitled "There were many beloved people at the foot of Taihang Shan" in order to emulate the spirit of uncles and aunts dedicating their youth to the construction of the country in spite of their own interests, and to organize and send to Shanxi a Beijing juvenile report group composed of chosen young pioneers with outstanding progress before this summer vacation. Young pioneers wrote letters to Comrade Li Ligong to tell him about their ideas.

In his reply letters, Comrade Li Ligong said: More than 15,000 young intellectuals from Beijing and Tianjin have settled in Shanxi. Over the past 10 years or so, they went through difficulties and setbacks and made indelible contributions to the construction in Shanxi. The people in Shanxi will never forget the contributions made by these intellectuals and will continue to need them.

Comrade Li Ligong expressed that he welcomes the visit of the report group of (Yumin) Primary School to Shanxi this summer vacation.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL'S BU HE SPEAKS AT MEETING ON SUPPORTING POOR

SK250543 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86

[Text] At the regional on-the-spot meeting on supporting the poor, developing education, and preventing endemic diseases, which concluded on 22 April, Bu He, chairman of the regional government, called on all localities throughout the region to link the work of supporting the poor with the work of popularizing education in order to fundamentally change the appearance of the poverty-stricken areas.

Comrade Bu He said: The work of supporting the poor is a job of the whole society and not a job of a certain department. So leaders at all levels should have a sense of urgency and a sense of responsibility.

He said: The majority of the poverty-stricken areas throughout the autonomous region should attain sufficiency in food and clothing by the time we mark the 40th anniversary of the founding of the autonomous region. This is not only a task of economic significance but also a political task of extreme importance. Never should we forget the masses in the poverty-stricken areas in carrying out socialism.

Comrade Bu He said: Although all localities are taking different measures in supporting the poor, they should persist in the principle of fundamentally helping the poverty-stricken areas change their appearance, foster high aspirations, and develop education. We should strive to help the poverty-stricken areas develop production instead of giving them free aid in order to fundamentally help them change their appearance.

He said: Developing education in the poverty-stricken areas is an important measure in supporting the poor. At present, we should put an end to the tendency of looking down upon elementary education, the education for peasants and herdsmen, and vocational and technical education.

He said: The region has made a plan to make elementary education universal by 1990, to popularize the 9-year compulsory education by the end of this century, and to vigorously develop the secondary vocational education. Only when we make progress in education and link education with production can we fundamentally help the poverty-stricken areas change their appearance.

Comrade Bu He also talked about the work of preventing endemic diseases at the meeting. He called on cadres at all levels throughout the region to solidly and deeply grasp this work and to carry out the work down to every household.

Comrade Bu He also set forth requirements for supporting the poor, developing education, and preventing endemic diseases. He said: The poverty-stricken households throughout the region should strive to basically extricate themselves from a predicament in the coming 2 years, while the primary and middle schools in the rural and pastoral areas should ensure a sufficient number of classrooms, desks, and chairs and get rid of dangerous schoolhouses. Simultaneously, the people in the areas stricken by fluorine poisoning and endemic goiter diseases should preliminarily free themselves from the lingering illness.

This meeting opened in Chifeng City on 19 April. Bai Junqing and Zhao Zhihong, vice chairmen of the regional government, also attended the meeting.

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NORTH REGION

NEI MONGGOL CONFERENCE DISCUSSES JUDICIAL WORK

SK140317 Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 1100 GMT 13 Apr 86

[Text] At a recent regional conference of directors from judicial sections and bureaus throughout the region, participants held discussions and made arrangements for judicial work, pointing out that 1986 is a crucial year for popularizing legal knowledge. Therefore, the judicial departments at all levels should further enhance their conception of the law, organize studies on legal systems, and give their respective guidance in order to truly implement the measures for fulfilling the work of popularizing legal knowledge in a down-to-earth manner and to bring about good results.

The conference held that, over the past year, our region had made a good start in the work of popularizing legal knowledge. The year 1986 is the first in the 5-year plan for popularizing legal knowledge. Making a success in this regard this year will lay a solid foundation for the work in later years. In 1986, a good job should be done in earnestly popularizing legal knowledge among party and government organs. Rotation training classes on legal knowledge for more than half of the on-job cadres at or above the department bureau level should be held within the year. A good job should be done in concentrating on conducting education on popularizing legal knowledge among the staff members and workers of 16 cities and towns and of large and middle-size industrial and mining enterprises. In particular, efforts should be made to successfully conduct education on popularizing legal knowledge among juveniles in order to strengthen their sense of legal systems. We should also do a good job in actively conducting pilot work on popularizing legal knowledge in rural and pastoral areas and strive to enable grassroots-level cadres at or above the town and township level to be basically trained within the year.

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BRIEFS

NEI MONGGOL CPPCC MEETING--It was decided at the 14th Standing Committee meeting of the 5th regional CPPCC committee, held on the morning of 23 April, to hold the 4th session of the 5th regional CPPCC committee in Hohhot on 28 April. Shi Shengrong, chairman of the regional CPPCC committee presided over the Standing Committee meeting. At the Standing Committee meeting, CPPCC members heard the explanations given by Wu Ligeng, vice chairman of the regional CPPCC committee, on augmenting the vice chairmen, Standing Committee members, and members of the regional CPPCC committee. Ha Lun, secretary general of the regional CPPCC committee, also reported on the situation of the preparatory work for holding the fourth session of the fifth regional CPPCC committee. Attending the meeting were vice chairmen of the regional CPPCC committee, including Chen Bingyu, Han Ming, Wei Zhaorong, Liu Zhenyi, Baoyanbatu, and Yun Zhaoguang. [Excerpts] [Hohhot Nei Monggol Regional Service in Mandarin 2300 GMT 23 Apr 86 SK] /6662

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NORTHEAST REGION

HEILONGJIANG SEVENTH 5-YEAR PLAN SETS EDUCATION GOALS

SK220829 Harbin Heilongjiang Provincial Service in Mandarin 1000 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] During the Seventh 5-Year Plan period, our province will greatly develop elementary education to make the localities whose population amounts to about 20 percent of the total population of the province carry out the 9-year compulsory education. Other goals of the province's elementary education during this period are to continue to restructure the secondary education, to develop vocational and technical education and increase the number of students studying at rural vocational schools from the present 140,000 to 200,000, to emphatically strengthen and develop the normal education, and to build a stable and qualified teacher contingent whose number is basically sufficient. During this period, we should make 90 percent of the primary schools teachers, 51 percent of the junior middle school teachers, and 61 percent of the senior middle school teachers and vocational senior middle school teachers meet the requirements for formal schooling. At present only 53 percent of the primary school teachers, 21 percent of the junior middle school teachers, and 22 percent of the senior middle school teachers and vocational senior middle school teachers have the required schooling. During this period, we should upgrade the standardization of schools. In cities, counties, and towns, 70 percent of the primary schools, 50 percent of the junior middle schools, and 60 percent of the senior middle schools should become standardized schools.

The above-mentioned goals were set forth by Vice Governor Jing Bowen at today's provincial ordinary education work conference.

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NORTHEAST REGION

JILIN PROVINCIAL PEOPLE'S COURT WORK REPORT

SK170042 Changchun JILIN RIBAO in Chinese 1 Apr 86 p 3

[Report on the work of the Jilin Provincial Higher People's Court given by Wang Hongmo, president of the provincial Higher People's Court, at the fourth session of the sixth provincial People's Congress on 13 March]

[Text] Fellow deputies:

Since the Third Session of the Six Jilin Provincial People's Congress, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province, under the supervision of the People's Congress Standing Committees at various levels, have corrected the ideology guiding their professional work, fully played their functional role as judicial organs, exerted particular efforts to carry out the struggle to deal stern blows to serious economic and other criminal activities, actively participated in the overall treatment of public security problems, and, at the same time, greatly strengthened the trials of economic disputes and civil cases, and reinforced the people's courts and the grassroots basic work. They have duly contributed to the further improvement of public security, the safeguarding of social stability, and the protection and promotion of the economic structural reform. Now I will give a brief report particularly on the struggle against serious economic and other criminal activities carried out by the people's courts at various levels throughout the province over the past year.

In 1985 the people's courts at various levels throughout the province resolutely implemented the principle of meting out stricter and prompter punishment to criminals according to the law, and continued to maintain their prestige in the struggle against serious crimes. The masses of cadres and policemen carried forward their vigorous fighting will and high spirit of responsibility, overcame numerous difficulties, and were fairly successful in completing their tasks of criminal case trials. In the whole year 8,308 criminal cases (including the cases to be reviewed and those which required judicial supervision) were concluded through second instance. To achieve better results in handling cases, and check the rampancy of crimes, the people's courts at various levels exerted concerted efforts and closely coordinated with public security, procuratorial and judicial departments to deal blows concentratedly to major and appalling criminal cases which seriously endangered

public security, and publicly tried and pronounced the judgments of some typical cases. More than 200 large-scale public trials were held, and more than 300,000 copies of notices and propaganda materials were printed and distributed.

In waging the struggle, attention was paid to dealing blows to major cases. The several types of serious criminal crimes as stated in the NPC Standing Committee's "Decision on Severe Punishment for Offenders Who Seriously Jeopardize Public Order" were strictly handled according to the law, and criminal elements who colluded in committing crimes, committed crimes in various places, or committed crimes again after they were released from prison or reformatory were stricken severely in a concentrated manner. In line with the development and changes of the public security situation, focus was also placed on dealing [word indistinct] the criminal activities of hooliganism, and smuggling, producing, selling and distributing obscene goods. In order to deal sure, accurate and relentless blows to serious crimes and disintegrate criminals, we stressed the need to strictly enforce the state law, and conscientiously implement the policy of combining punishment with leniency. Criminals with particularly serious offenses who had caused especially serious danger by their most heinous crimes, and against whom popular indignation could not be assuaged unless they were killed were sentenced to death resolutely according to the law. Criminals with serious offenses which had caused serious danger were sentenced to life imprisonment or imprisonment of more than 10 years. Criminals whose offenses became lighter because they frankly confessed their crimes, exposed other crimes and did make contributions were handled leniently. At the same time, typical cases which could reflect policies were used to promote exposure of crimes and overall treatment of public security problems. This practice played an active role in deepening the struggle.

Generally speaking, the quality and the efficiency of the handling of cases were also improved, and accurate blows were emphasized while attention was paid to meting out stricter and prompter punishment. Courts at various levels worked out effective measures, enforced the personnel responsibility system, and conscientiously carried out the various trial procedures by resolutely taking facts as the basis and law as the criterion, thus ensuring the sound development of the struggle.

In the struggle to deal severe blows to criminal activities, the people's courts at various levels also actively participated in the overall treatment of public security problems, effectively combined blows with prevention, and focused on the following five fields: 1) They assisted relevant departments in supervising, transforming, helping and educating the people who were placed on probation, subject to public surveillance, or exempted from punishment, 2) They carried out activities of offering suggestions on judicial work to promote rectification of mistakes, plug up loopholes, and eliminate hidden danger, 3) They gave publicity to laws with actual cases as examples and in line with actual conditions to continuously enhance the people's sense of legal system, enable them to learn to protect their own legal rights and interests with the law as a weapon, and struggle against all law violations,

4) They urged criminals through education to confess their crimes and abide by the law, accept transformation, repent and turn over a new leaf, and mobilized their family members to assist judicial organs in conducting ideological work among the criminals, and 5) They relied on the grassroots units, and mobilized the masses to properly mediate and handle the disputes among the people, prevent contradictions from becoming acute or changing their nature, and prevent and reduce crimes. The above-mentioned measures aiming at permanent control have drawn wide attention, and yielded fairly good results.

While dealing severe blows to criminals who seriously jeopardized public order, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province paid great attention to dealing strict blows to serious economic crimes, concentrated efforts on the handling of the major and appalling cases which involved large sums of money and caused great destructive and corrosive influence, serious economic crimes which infringed upon the legal rights and interests of specialized and key households and economic associations, and the serious economic crimes committed by state organs, enterprises and institutions which undermined the economic structural reform, and strictly punished according to the law the economic criminals guilty of embezzlement, theft, smuggling, illegal purchase of foreign exchange, bribery, speculation, and swindling. In 1985 a total of 1,655 economic criminal cases were tried and concluded, and some 2.74 million yuan of economic losses was recovered for the state and the collective.

Since last year, in particular since the National Conference of Party Delegates, the struggle against serious economic criminal activities has been markedly intensified. The provincial court held two forums in July and October on judicial work concerning the activities of dealing blows to economic crimes to emphatically discuss ways to solve the problem of ineffective blows. Courts at various levels have strengthened their leadership over the trials of economic crimes, established or improved specialized organs to try such crimes, and further replenished their judicial personnel. Some of them have also trained a group of backbone judicial personnel. In this way, they have basically changed the slackness in efforts as was shown in the previous period. At the same time, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province paid attention to discovering economic crimes while trying cases of economic disputes. Last year more than 100 economic criminal cases were discovered, amounting to about 1.5 percent of the total cases of economic disputes, and a new prospect was opened up in dealing blows to serious economic crimes. Changchun, Jilin, Yanbian and Siping held large-scale public trials to sentence a group of serious economic criminals, and achieved marked results. In October last year, the Lishu County People's Court held a rally to publicly try 17 typical economic cases with 22 criminals implicated. The rally was attended by 10,000 people, including leading cadres of county organs, enterprises, institutions, and townships and towns, and personnel in charge of economic management. It meted out strict punishment to serious economic criminals according to the law, which produced wide repercussions. In merely 2 months or more after the public trial, 86 clues of economic crimes were exposed or reported to the authorities, and more than 100,000 yuan

of stolen money or goods were confiscated. However, the general situation was still characterized by soft-heartedness and ineffectiveness. This has drawn the attention of the courts at various levels, which have solved or are solving such a problem.

At present criminal activities in the economic sphere of our province are very serious. Many new situations and new characteristics have cropped up in this struggle. Conspicuous manifestations of this are as follows. The number of major and appalling cases has risen considerably, and the criminal activities have become more furious, not only involving larger sums of money but becoming more rampant to such a degree that crimes were committed brazenly and without scruple. Most of the criminals implicated in the major and appalling cases took advantage of reform and the policy of opening to the outside world and enlivening the domestic economy, and colluded with people in and outside the country. Some state or collective enterprises also engaged in speculation and profiteering, and smuggling and sales of smuggled goods directly or indirectly. Economic crimes intertwined with new unhealthy trends with the former making use of the latter, and the latter shielding and encouraging the former. Affected by the bribes or the corrosive influence of criminal elements, some state personnel forgot about justice at the sight of profit, and supported or participated in economic criminal activities to a fairly serious extent. In view of the new situations and new characteristics of the serious economic criminal activities, the people's courts at various levels should attach greater importance to the struggle against serious economic crimes under the leadership of CPC committees at various levels, adopt effective measures, correctly analyze the situation of the struggle, enhance their understanding, take more initiative, and be more determined to conscientiously strengthen the trial of serious economic crimes, and to dampen the arrogance of economic crimes as soon as possible. Leading persons of the courts at various levels should handle cases personally, and concentrate efforts on achieving a breakthrough in the handling of a number of major and appalling cases. Any economic activities which violate the criminal law should be strictly punished according to the law no matter who are involved. Efforts should be made to distinguish crimes from noncrimes, and deal sure, accurate and relentless blows to economic criminals. Departments where economic cases occur frequently should coordinate with pertinent departments to tackle the cases of the departments in a systematic manner in order to thoroughly solve the problems. Efforts should be made to work in close coordination with public security, procuratorial and judicial departments, and to strengthen contacts and cooperation with the party's discipline inspection departments at various levels, and with finance, tax, industrial and commercial administrative, customs and auditing departments. In handling cases, we should be both resolute and prudent, and be accurate so that we can withstand historical tests. We should resolutely take facts as the basis and the law as the criterion, and make sure that not a person is wronged or connived at. We should adhere to the principle of "combining blows with prevention," achieve better results in handling cases, do a good job in the overall treatment of public security problems, and overcome the situation in which a case is isolated and judged as it stands. Major typical cases should be handled in a big way so as to let one as a warning to a hundred, frighten criminals, and educate the masses. We should launch activities to encourage suggestions on judicial

work, urge relevant departments to strengthen preventive measures, and prevent the occurrence of crimes. We should intensify investigations and study, pay attention to and understand the new situations in economic crimes, study new problems, sum up new experiences, and be sure to clearly understand the situation, and have a firm determination, and effective measures. In the meantime, we should do a good job in judicial supervision, and guidance to lower levels, and continuously deepen the struggle against economic crimes.

Fellow deputies, the people's courts at various levels throughout the province have scored certain achievements in their work, but still have some shortcomings and problems. With the guidance of the National Conference of Party Delegates, we are determined to exert concerted efforts to make this year's work successful with a high awareness, a new style and actual deeds, comprehensively play our functional role of "protecting the people, dealing blows to the enemy, punishing the criminals, and serving the four modernizations," and make our due contributions to further improving public security, guaranteeing social stability, unswervingly safeguarding and promoting the economic structural reform, the opening to the outside world, and the enlivening of the domestic economy, and bringing about a turn for the better in social conduct.

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NORTHEAST REGION

BRIEFS

LIAONING GOVERNOR MEETS U.S. AMBASSADOR--On 25 April, Governor Quan Shuren and Shenyang City Mayor Wu Disheng met with Winston Lord, the U.S. ambassador to China. Also present on the occasion were Cui Ukun, deputy secretary general of the provincial government; responsible comrades of the provincial Foreign Affairs Office, the provincial Foreign Economic Relations and Trade Committee, and the Shenyang City Foreign Affairs Office; and James Hall, consul general of the U.S. General Consultate in Shenyang. Governor Quan Shuren and Shenyang City Mayor Wu Disheng held a luncheon in honor of Ambassador Lord. That evening, Ambassador Lord and Consul General James Hall held a return banquet. Li Changchun, deputy secretary of the provincial CPC committee and secretary of the Shenyang City CPC Committee, was also invited to meet with Ambassador Lord. [Text] [Shenyang Liaoning Provincial Service in Mandarin 2200 GMT 25 Apr 86 SK] /6662

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NORTHWEST REGION

IDEOLOGY, POLITICAL WORK METHODS DISCUSSED

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 5 Feb 86 p 4

[Article by Bai Ximing [4101 6007 3046] and Huang Qinxin [7806 0530 0207]: "Proper Focus on Ideology and Political Work"]

[Text] Technical books may have a different definition for the term "focal length," but in practice, when the lens of the camera is properly focused, the images that appear in the picture will be sharp. Otherwise the images will appear blurred and difficult to discern.

In taking pictures, a correct "focal length" is important; in other matters too, the proper "focal length" is considered.

Author Liu Xinwu's [0491 1800 2976] expository novel entitled "Gonggong Qiche Yongtandiao" ["The City Bus Aria"] has attracted much attention. Why? Because the writer has accurately focused on issues that most concern the general public, that is, in describing the hardships encountered on the city bus, the writer exposes society's new psychological conflicts brought on by today's revitalization and liberalization and stimulates the readers' thoughts. In discussing his creative intent, Liu Xinwu said: "During this time of the tumultuous uproar of social reform, I seek direct source materials in everyday life, extract from the typical, and supply a few answers to the questions that most concern the people." It is this intent that brought his success.

From "The City Bus Aria" we come to think of other areas inspired by the ideology and political work style of some comrades: "Separation problems," "empty talk," and "ineffective solutions." Why are the people lamenting? It is probably because the ideology and political work are "out of focus."

In some situations, the comrades ignore realities and fail to listen to the inner voices of the people. Instead of applying the essence of the higher authorities, integrating it practically, and carrying out their tasks with creativity, they dispose of matters dispassionately. This approach to ideology and political work, and this demonstration of a "lack of practicality" and "lack of sincerity" are analogous to taking pictures without consideration for the sake of form and pose, without consideration for lighting and focal length. It is just futile work.

In other instances, the comrades are unenthusiastic about those issues that most concern the people. They are not thrilled by diligent work but are enthusiastic about creating "vogue expressions"; they like to be trendy. They talk about "interesting discussions" and "three-dimensional education." Their deliberate mysteriousness and their novel but impractical approaches have not only failed to enlighten the people but have given the impression that they are merely bragging and selling quack medicine.

Finally, some comrades underestimate the people's intelligence. They lack confidence in answering tough questions and solving practical problems, so they avoid tackling those problems that most concern the people. They would tell lies to intimidate the people, use empty works to deceive the people, or use flowery words to coax the people. They have plainly forgotten that ideology and political work must rely on effective answers to practical questions in order to establish credibility.

Nowadays we always stress results; even in ideology and political work we stress results. If you do everything out of focus, your result will be zero; in fact, it may even be negative, that is, you cause the people to loath ideology and political work. The proper approach is to be realistic, accurately set the "focal distance" of ideology and political work, and gain credibility by "supplying some answers to the questions that most concerned the people."

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NORTHWEST REGION

GANSU PREPARES FOR PARTY RECTIFICATION IN RURAL AREA

Lanzhou GANSU RIBAO in Chinese 28 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Zhong Yan [1728 3601]: "The Standing Committee of the Provincial Party Committee and the Party Rectification Leading Group Have Some Suggestions on Boosting the Party Rectification Task; Comprehensive Unfolding of Province-wide Village and Township Party Rectifications in March"]

[Text] On the afternoon of 27 February, Wang Zhanchang [3769 0594 2490], a member of the standing committee of the provincial party committee and deputy leader of the party rectification leading group, delivered a report on developments in provincial party rectification to the prefectural, the autonomous prefectural, and the city party committee secretaries and the county, district, and the city committee secretaries who were attending an expanded provincial party committee conference in Lanzhou. He also relayed certain suggestions from the standing committee of the provincial party committee on boosting the task of party rectification.

At present, among the 85 counties, cities, and districts in this province, 17 are among a group of second-phase pilot units which have already begun party rectification; 41 have basically concluded their tasks before the Spring Festival; and 24 are in the process of registering party members and are engaged in summation work. Among the 1,317 county-level enterprise units and public agencies, 446 units have completed the task and 788 units are still in the rectification process. In his assessment of the task of county-level party rectification, Wang Zhanchang said that on the whole, the task is considered significant by leaders of the party committee, the guiding ideology is explicit, the focal point is prominent, the progress is healthy, and the results are satisfactory. Results are also outstanding in the investigation and handling of disciplinary cases, in correcting unhealthy tendencies and enhancing party spirit education as well as in organizing, and handling registration of party members, and in upholding party rectification to promote reform and economic progress. But it should be noted that the developments on the whole have not been uniform. Weak links still exist in investigation and handling and in correcting unhealthy tendencies, some areas and units are too lenient in organization assignments and member registration, and some prefectures and counties are deficient in their preparations for party rectification in the countryside.

Wang Zhanchang pointed out that in view of the fact that this province's county-level party rectification has yet to be completed and the village- and township-level party rectification has already begun since last winter, in order to boost the task of party rectification, the standing committee of the provincial party committee and the provincial party rectification leading group insist that areas must enhance their leadership in this task to ensure its comprehensive success. Specific suggestions include, first, those units already in the process of registration or summation, or those that are soon to turn to organization assignments and membership registration must diligently guard their posts to ensure that the standards are met before concluding their party rectification tasks. Those few units that have not yet started the process must make good use of the time and strive to start the rectification task before the end of March. At present, a primary task is to concentrate on earnest investigations and the handling of leading cadres at the above-county levels and other problems as well as some job-related unhealthy tendencies. Demands must be strict in investigating cases involving violations of discipline, in organization assignments, and in party member registration. Second, they should concentrate on proper township-level party rectification. In March a comprehensive provincewide village- and township-level party rectification will unfold, and the prefectural and county party committees and the prefectural and county leading comrades in charge of party rectification must devote their energy to this task; those counties that are deficient in preparations must make good their deficiencies within March. The standing committee of the provincial party committee especially emphasized that proper town and township party rectification is the key to village party rectification. Areas must diligently implement the gist of the Central Advisory Committee's circulars, integrate them with practicality, and properly solve the problems with guiding ideologies, with party members and cadres usurping official authorities for personal gain, and with slack organizations and undemocratic styles. Third, they should continue to increase the authority of the party rectification offices at all levels in order to reinforce investigation and studies and strengthen practical guidance. Fourth, areas must strictly comply with the demands of the provincial party rectification leading group's "Circular" and dispatch an ample number of cadres to the grassroots level to assist in township and village party rectification.

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NORTHWEST REGION

PROVINCIAL-LEVEL ORGANIZATIONS SET PARTY STYLE EXAMPLE

Xian SHAANXI RIBAO in Chinese 26 Feb 86 p 1

[Article by Pu Yuping [5543 1342 1627]: "Comrade Bai Jinian [4101 4764 1628] Spoke at the Provincial-level Organization Leading Cadres Conference: Provincial-level Organizations Should Set a Fine Example for the Whole Province in Rectifying Party Style"]

[Text] At yesterday morning's provincial-level organization leading cadres conference, which was convened by the provincial party committee, Secretary Bai Jinian spoke on the need for the provincial-level offices to set an example for the whole province in rectifying party style. He called upon all party members and cadres in those offices to enhance their ideology and seek a unity of understanding, keep up with the Party Central, take the initiative in rectifying party style, and set a fine example for the whole province.

Comrade Bai Jinian reviewed our province's efforts in rectifying party style in recent years and demonstrated with facts that there have been improvements. These improvements are manifested in the following ways: (1) The recovery and expansion of a practical and realistic line of ideology and the further elimination of the "leftist" elements. (2) The normalization of party life and the implementation of the party's centralized democratic system. (3) Better understanding of the reform, liberalization, and economic revitalization policies; the leaders at all levels can better identify with the Party Central. (4) A change in leadership style: many leading cadres have gone to the grass-roots level to investigate and study; especially at the provincial, prefectural, and county levels, over 8,000 cadres have gone down to the rural frontline to improve the rural economy, and they have been well received and have achieved initial good results. (5) Radical elimination of evil trends like arbitrary awards of prize money and material goods, arbitrary increases in product prices, and the conducting of private enterprise and business in government and party offices. People are gradually refraining from the practice of using connections, taking the back door, and engaging in factionalism, other remnant practices of the "Cultural Revolution," or other unhealthy activities. Improvements in the party style have promoted and guaranteed the successful implementation of the party reform, liberalization and revitalization, and other general and specific policies and have given impetus to economic growth in our province.

Comrade Bai Jinian pointed out that the mainstream of the party style at the provincial-level offices is good and that a vast majority of the party members and the cadres are good people. But it must be seriously pointed out that, at present, among some offices and departments and among a minority of party members, cadres, and leading cadres, there still exist unhealthy tendencies and that some problems are truly serious. These tendencies can be summed up as follows: (1) low morale, a severe bureaucratic style, and irresponsible and dilatory work behavior; there are the most unhealthy phenomena at some provincial-level organizations. (2) Rampart liberalism and the propagation of hearsay, rumors, and slanders. (3) Engaging in forming relations in matters of job assignments and decision making: judgments are based not on party policies but on personal gain; they are not based on principle but on personal favors, not on qualifications but on connections, not on ability but on face. (4) Development of serious new and unhealthy tendencies. (5) Orders are not followed, prohibitions are ignored, and authorities are held in contempt. (6) Usurpation of the power of the office for private profits; accepting and demanding favors and briberies; and engaging in extortions and blackmailing. Although these are but some of the main problems with party styles existing in the provincial-level offices today, they are sufficient to prompt our serious attention.

Comrade Bai Jinian emphatically pointed out that the Secretariat of the Party Central has determined that within the next year or two, while emphasizing reforms and economic construction, we must at the same time vigorously stress party style, ideology, and political works; it has acknowledged that rectifying party style must start with the central organizations. This should serve as our inspiration. From the standpoint of our province, a proper party style must begin at the provincial-level organizations because their styles are noted with interest by the people. Proper style and new images at these organizations will affect and motivate the whole province and in turn will guarantee fundamental improvements in the party style and social trends. On the other hand, if we fail to solve the problem of party style at the provincial-level organizations, we cannot speak authoritatively, the people will not be convinced, or worse yet, the people will "follow the example of their superiors" and further promote the evil trends. From this standpoint, a proper party style at the provincial-level organizations will decidedly affect the attainment of improvements in the party style and social trends throughout the province. Therefore these offices face a crucial political task and they must make a serious effort in rectifying their party style to set an example for the whole province.

Comrade Bai Jinian also stipulated the following requirements in party style rectification for the provincial-level organizations: (1) achieve the "three concentrations," that is, within the next month or two, each office, each department must concentrate its time, its energy, and its leadership on rectifying the party style. (2) Take a realistic and practical approach in solving problems. Start with major and significant cases, and conduct sound and solid investigations. In dealing with the cadres, the children of the cadres, and well-known personalities, the higher the rank and the more renowned the name, the more stringent should be the investigations and their handling. (3) Establish the major issues and pinpoint the weakness in rectifying the

party style. Grasping the pivotal problems as breakthrough points and working on the solutions will prove beneficial toward a better party style. (4) The leaders should take the initiative and set the example in proper party style. In enforcing discipline, leading cadres should set an example with their own conduct by practicing what they preach; not only must they not participate in unhealthy activities, but they must teach their children, families, and relatives not to participate in unhealthy activities. Be the vanguard in motivating a proper party style and setting an example for all the cadres. (5) Sustain educational efforts in party style, party discipline, and party spirit; organize party members to study the major speeches and instructions of leading comrades in the Party Central so that everybody can better understand that as conditions improve, it becomes even more important to rectify party style, to reinforce party discipline, and to uphold party principles. (6) Pay special attention to policies: this party style rectification is not a campaign, it is not an ordeal for the masses, and we do not create a lot of noise. Rather, we depend on the people, and we investigate problems and perform our tasks soundly and solidly.

Finally, Comrade Bai Jinian said that the Party Central has placed a great emphasis on rectifying party style and has established clear general and specific policies. The Party Central has set an example for us, and the general public has great hopes in us. Under these favorable conditions, we must work together, commit ourselves, and unite and strive to achieve clear improvements in party style at the provincial-level organizations within this year. This will in turn expedite improvements in party style and social trends throughout the province and guarantee the success and victory of the four modernizations constructions.

Yesterday's conference was presided over by Zhou Yaguang [0719 7161 0342], deputy secretary of the provincial party committee. Over 800 people attended the meeting, including Central Advisory Committee member Chan Lifu [1603 7812 1133] and leading cadres of the provincial party, political, and military offices: Li Qingwei [2621 1987 0251], Zhang Ze [4545 3419], Yan Kelun [0917 0344 0243], Dong Jichang [5516 4949 2490], Mau Kingsheng [3664 3781 3932], Kong Zhaowen [1313 2507 2429], and Wang Xibin [3769 1585 1755]; other cadres from the provincial sections, committees, offices, departments, bureau, and public organizations; and cadres from the City of Xian also attended.

12986/13045  
CSO: 4005/539

MILITARY AND PUBLIC SECURITY AFFAIRS

NORINCO/VICKERS JOINT VENTURE TO PRODUCE EXPORT APC

Bonn WEHRTECHNIK in German Apr 86 p 57

[Text] China North Industries Corporation [NORINCO], together with Vickers Defense Systems, is planning to produce a tracked armored personnel carrier for export markets. The vehicle has been designated the NVH-1 [NORINCO Vickers H-1] and is a modification of the armored personnel carrier 531. The 16-ton vehicle will be equipped with a Vickers 2-man turret, have a crew of three and be able to carry eight riflemen in its hull. It will be powered by an air-cooled Diesel Deutz BF81143F V8 engine of 238 kW at 2,500 rpm with manual transmission. Vickers emphasizes the vehicle's simplicity, reliability and ease of maintenance combined with high mobility. Within the Vickers turret, in addition to the sighting system, a 30-mm main gun and a 7.62-mm chain gun are accommodated. The 30-mm cannon can be the RARDEN, the Oerlikon KBB, or the 30-mm Mauser. The last-named has been praised for its cost-effectiveness, which holds true for its ammunition as well. An amphibious version--the NVH-4--with an extra pair of wheels, is in the planning stage. Whether the Chinese Army itself will purchase these vehicles depends upon the outcome of a debate within the ground forces concerning the mission to be assigned to the light armored vehicles.

Efforts to sell the BRADLEY Infantry Fighting Vehicle with a Vicker turret on the basis of an agreement with FMC have been broken off, apparently for lack of market interest.

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CSO: 3620/667

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

VETERAN CADRE CITED ON U.S. NAVY CHIEF'S VISIT

OW221241 (Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86

[Text] Referring to U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Watkin's visit to China, a veteran Eighth Route Armyman said: Oh no, not another U.S. military chief! But, there are those people who treated him like a guest of honor by allowing him to visit China's major naval installations and holding talks with him. This U.S. naval chief ranted at a press conference to the effect that the United States will help China modernize its navy. He also called for further expanding friendly U.S.-Chinese naval ties by publicly alluding to the joint military exercise held by naval ships of the two countries in the Southern China Sea in January this year. All this really makes me mad.

The U.S. Navy has always been a U.S. imperialist assault force. In the past 150 years, these pirates have raided China's coastal areas, and injured and killed our compatriots. U.S. naval troops and marine corps personnel have landed on China's coastal areas on several occasions in a vain attempt to conquer the Chinese people. They have committed all sorts of atrocities, including robbery, murder, rape, and plunder, on our soil. The Stars and Stripes of the U.S. imperialist pirate ships have been stained with the blood of countless people. Despite this, some people have now invited the current U.S. chief pirate Watkins to visit China. How are we to interpret this move? Is it because the imperialist U.S. Navy has changed its intrinsic piratical character? Of course not. The U.S. Navy is still acting recklessly in all corners of the world, infringing on the territorial waters of other countries, menacing other peoples, and storming the territories of other nations.

It is noteworthy that at a time when China was treating the U.S. naval chief as a guest of honor, U.S. aircraft carriers and warplanes launched frantic raids on the Arab nation of Libya, trying in vain to intimidate the people there. Like what has happened to China in the past, countless Arab women, children, and old people were killed by U.S. bombs. The Stars and Stripes of the U.S. Navy and the hands of U.S. chief naval officers have once again been stained with the blood of innocent people. Shall we shake hands with such blood-stained hands? Shall we believe the words of such people about their friendship for the Chinese people? Shall we believe that the U.S. imperialists will have such godlike kindness as to want to forge friendly ties with the Chinese Navy and help with its modernization? Only the foolish and the blind will believe such stuff. The consequences of their crimes are hard to erase. So, here I, a veteran Eighth Route armyman, would like to cry: Yankee, go to hell! Down with U.S. imperialism!

BA-YI RADIO, OTHER MEDIA

BRIEFS

U.S. 'ESTRANGES' PRC, USSR--It was learned that the U.S. Government is preparing to launch a diplomatic offensive against China this year in order to offset recent positive trends in Sino-Soviet relations. A recent U.S. proposal to jointly build a monitoring post in China to eavesdrop on Soviet nuclear tests is one such diplomatic move by Washington to estrange China and the Soviet Union. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba-Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

U.S. NAVAL CHIEF'S VISIT--During his visit to China, U.S. Chief of Naval Operations Watkins inspected some major naval installations and held talks with some leading Chinese comrades. The U.S. naval chief repeatedly proposed to expand U.S.-Chinese naval ties and cooperation. The two sides also discussed the matter of U.S. ship calls on Chinese ports in the future. The American was known to have insisted that China not ask if the U.S. naval ships are equipped with nuclear weapons when they come. [Text] [(Clandestine) Ba Yi Radio in Mandarin to China 1215 GMT 21 Apr 86 OW] /6662

CSO: 4005/635

TAIWAN

WIFE APPEALS VERDICT ON BUSINESSMAN IN MAINLAND TRADE CASE

Hong Kong PAI HSING SEMI-MONTHLY in Chinese No 115, 1 Mar 86 pp 3-5

[On-the-spot coverage by Chang Chieh-feng [1728 4814 7685]: "Family Member of Punished Man Appeals for Full Account of Injustice Done to Him; Was Taiwan Businessman Ch'en Kuo-hsun Guilty of 'Rebellion'?" ]

[Excerpts] Because he engaged in entrepot trade and proceeded to the next step of being pointed at as having direct trade relations with the mainland, on 5 December last year Taiwan businessman Ch'en Kuo-hsun [7115 0948 0534] was sentenced to 12 years' imprisonment for the crime of "rebellion." This affair has not only caused a shock in Taiwan's economic and trade circles, but has even caused a controversy on the treasured island on the political and legal questions of trade between the two sides of the strait.

Ch'en Kuo-hsun's wife, Yen Shu-ying [0917 3219 5391], has vigorously pointed out that this case was unjust, claiming that it was impossible to understand for what reason an upright businessman could suddenly become a "political criminal." At the end of January this year, she made the affair known to the press, and also handed over to government leaders a letter asking for a full account of her husband's situation. She also engaged a lawyer to appeal the case, but so far there has been no result of the appeal.

How did Ch'en Kuo-hsun commit the crime of rebellion? The indictment of the military procurator of the Taiwan Garrison General Headquarters says:

In the 70th year of the republic (1981), with a Japanese friend acting as the go-between, Ch'en Kuo-hsun made contacts with a communist cadre, Zhou Qi [0719 7871]. Under Zhou's spell, he got the idea of trading with the mainland. Subsequently, after making contacts with Chinese communist personnel in Hong Kong and Japan, he returned to Taiwan and raised funds. Twice in the 73d year of the republic he secretly went to the mainland and signed business agreements. In fact, Ch'en's actual contacts for trading with China were with a company named "Office for Taiwan" of the Fujian and Guangdong departments for a united front with Taiwan. The chairman of the board and the general manager of this company are both personnel of the Chinese communists' united front with Taiwan. After many contacts, the two sides signed a so-called "15-article trade agreement."

From a look at the contents of the above-mentioned indictment, Ch'en Kuo-hsun's crime was that he directly traded with the mainland and that he signed

a trade agreement with Chinese communist personnel. The so-called "three opens and four exchanges" professed by the Chinese communists--this rebellious clique--is really a means of effecting its united front with Taiwan in order to achieve its purpose of subverting the Republic of China. The accused was fully aware that the Taiwan government prohibits direct trade with the Chinese communists, but, misled by the united front of the Chinese communist personnel, he committed the aforesaid crime. He met and planned with Chinese communists to engage in united front activities. An investigation of his actions shows that his crime was that he violated the "regulation on punishing rebellion" by "trying by illegal methods to subvert the government."

To supply machinery and other products to the mainland is "aiding the enemy technologically," and to discuss trade agreements with the mainland is to "meet and plan united front activities." Accordingly, Ch'en Kuo-hsun committed the crime of rebellion. The evidence is conclusive, so why do Mr and Mrs Ch'en Kuo-hsun still not admit his guilt? Why did they appeal the verdict? From a look at Yen Shu-ying's account of the case, we see that she makes the following criticisms of the military court's verdict: 1) the charges in the indictment are fabrications; and 2) the procurator's argument is contradictory.

#### Particulars of Case Come Out: There Was No Trade With "Bandits"

She learned that a reporter of this periodical had gone to Taiwan and was covering this story as well as the situation with regard to trade between the two sides on the strait, she made a special trip to Taipei from her parents' home in Tainan and gave this writer the detailed particulars of the affair:

Ch'en Kuo-hsun is the business manager of the Nienyuan Industrial and Commercial Company Ltd. and has been engaged in commerce all his adult life. The Nienyuan Company has frequent trade contacts with two companies in Hong Kong. One of them, the Tungwei Company, places orders with the Nienyuan Company for (?limonene and sesame) [ning ma 565D 7802], rabbit fur, locomotives, hosiery machines, trouser and hosiery raw materials, cloth, multi-feature dragon silk and picture tubes. It then transships them to the mainland. In 1984, a trade dispute arose when the Tungwei Company said that the mainland party had not made a payment for goods. Ch'en Kuo-hsun had to go in person to the mainland and conduct negotiations before the company could get the money. Therefore, he made two trips to the Chinese mainland, in June and December 1984, and conducted negotiations, getting the payment for the goods on his second trip. Seeing that disputes often occurred in this type of entrepot trade, in order to insure the interests of both sides, Ch'en proposed to the mainland party that in the future there must be key points for attention. However, Yen Shu-ying stressed that there was no "signed agreement," and also that these ideas of Ch'en's were just common notions.

After Ch'en Kuo-hsun returned to Taiwan, he at first thought that nothing was the matter. But he applied for permission to leave the country and go to Hong Kong, his application was immediately turned down. On 8 May 1985, on his own accord he went to the "Entry and Exit Administrative Bureau" and explained the particulars of his trips to the mainland. On the 29th, he posted a bond guaranteeing that on no account would he ever go to the mainland again. On

the 30th, the "Entry and Exit Administrative Bureau" notified him that could pick up his exit visa. But on the evening of 31 May, Ch'en Kuo-hsun was arrested by the Garrison General Headquarters on suspicion of rebellion.

During the 4 months that Ch'en was held in custody while a political check was made on him, Yen Shu-ying did not get to see him once. During this period the Garrison General Headquarters sent people on three occasions to contact her. The first contact was a dinner in the National Army Heroes Restaurant in Taipei, when Deputy Chief K'ang [1660] of the Public Security Office indicated to her that there was absolutely no problem with Ch'en Kuo-hsun's ideas, that he had only engaged in commercial activities, and that he was not guilty of "rebellion." He asked her not to make a big issue out of Ch'en's detention (not to contact the press), and if someone asked where Ch'en had gone it was best to say that he had left the country. The second time he saw her he talked in a similar vein, stressing that the government would give him a fair trial. However, on 1 October Ch'en [7115], chief of the Third Section of the Public Security Office, a procurator, and a law clerk held a meeting with Yen Shu-ying. They told her there was no need to worry if she received a notice of an indictment, but said, "If the state does not bring your husband to justice, it will lose face!"

At this point Yen Shu-ying realized she had been deceived, and the next day she saw in a newspaper that Ch'en had been indicted. Afterward, she was able to see Ch'en and learned that over the past several months he had also been hoodwinked by the Garrison General Headquarters, which claimed that if he made a complete confession the charges in the indictment could be reduced. It also tricked him by saying that he must explain to the masses in society by citing his own experiences and atone for his crime by accusing the "communist bandits" of engaging in a plot to effect an economic united front. He was forced to fabricate evidence, for example, confessing that he collected "Taiwan folk customs," "data on the Taiwan machine-building industry," and so forth for the Chinese communists. The result was that after Ch'en had acted on its instructions, not only was his punishment not mitigated but, on the contrary, the "charges in the indictment" were so mixed up with all sorts of truths and falsehoods that he was put in an irrecoverable position!

The Trial Was Too Much Like a Child's Play, and the Member of His Family Complained of the Injustice Done to Him

When the court session opened and he was brought to trial, Ch'en Kuo-hsun made a plea: this talk about collecting "intelligence" was a pure fabrication. It was only a plan that the Public Security Office had advised him to concoct together with it to explain to society that even if a Taiwan businessman engages in entropot trade with the Chinese communists they attach the condition that he do some things for them. He had fabricated this evidence in the hope of getting his sentence mitigated. He also claimed that the "15-point trade agreement" was only a comprehensive summing up of multilateral ideas and was not his original creation or invention, and even less could it be said to be a "policy of conferring with the bandits for trade with Taiwan"!

Obviously, the judge did not admit Ch'en Kuo-hsun's reply to the charges against him. Yen Shu-ying resentfully pointed out that when the military

trial opened, the procurator immediately dozed off. No matter, she said, whether it was the indictment ready by the judge or the replies in court, the whole process of the trial seemed to be a well-staged play!

On 5 December 1985, the court pronounced judgement. The charges against Ch'en stood up, and he was sentenced to 12 years in prison. Three businessmen who were arrested at the same time as Ch'en, for the "crime of supplying property to traitors," were separately sentenced to 6, 5, and 2 1/2 years.

Lawyer Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing [6200 7022 1694] agreed to handle this case. On 24 January 1986, accompanied by Yen Shu-ying, he held a press conference. He recounted in detail the particulars of the case and put forward a "bill of complaint." However, afterward not a single newspaper in Taiwan carried an account of the press conference, and only a few nonparty magazines in Taiwan, which have been repeatedly banned by the authorities, reported it. On 31 January, Yen Shu-ying gave a full account of it to President Chiang Ching-kuo, Vice President Li Teng-hui [2621 4098 6540], Executive Yuan President Yu Kuo-hua [0205 0948 5478], Examination Yuan President Yu Chun-hsien [0151 0193 6343], Legislative Yuan President Ni Wen-ya [0242 12429 0068], Minister of National Defense Sung Ch'ang-chih [1345 7022 1807], and Minister of Economic Affairs Li Ta-hai [2621 6671 3189]. She asked them to uphold justice.

In the "bill of complaint," Yen Shu-ying rebutted the mistakes in the military court's verdict: 1. Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not have the intent, nor does he have the capability, to illegally subvert the government. As a rule he is not involved in politics, and is just a businessman pure and simple. 2. Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not engage in direct trade with the mainland. Currently, in international trade one must establish a line of credit with a bank before one can obtain a loan, and this must certainly be done through a third country. It is perfectly clear that there was absolutely no possibility of direct trade dealings. 3. The verdict accuses Ch'en Kuo-hsun, on the grounds that he drew up a "trade pact" with the Chinese communists, of "working for the bandits," but he has neither the status nor is a representative of the state, so how could he "sign a pact" with the Chinese communists? 4. The verdict accuses Ch'en Kuo-hsun of providing "intelligence" to the Chinese communists. In fact, this "intelligence" was some pieces of data that can be obtained everywhere. Moreover, this charge is based on fabricated evidence, and Ch'en Kuo-hsun did not provide this intelligence at all. However, he could not give counter-evidence, because he was unable to ask the people he contacted on the mainland to come to Taiwan and testify!

Based on the above-mentioned arguments, Yen Shu-ying contends that this verdict of the military court's made Ch'en Kuo-hsun a "chicken to warn the monkeys." In view of the fact that for several years entrepot trade between the two sides of the strait has been increasing daily, Taiwan people widely think that the government on the one hand prohibits it, but, in reality, out of consideration for Taiwan's commerce, has given a limited go-ahead to it, a fact that has caused it to flourish for the time being. For this reason, conservative figures suggested that the authorities find some businessmen who had no political background and whose financial resources were flimsy, bring them to trial and sentence them in order to hold back the tendency for entrepot trade to rise.

## Was "Rebellion" a Trumped-Up Charge?

Bitter about the heavy sentence handed down on her husband, Yen Shu-ying vigorously maintains that he suffered an injustice. This is natural. However, Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing and Ch'en Kuo-hsun are perfect strangers, so why was Hsieh drawn into this complicated case of political status in which he is looking for trouble? Because he was outraged by the injustice done to Ch'en.

In an interview granted to this magazine by Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing, he pointed out that Ch'en Kuo-hsun is a victim of the policy pursued by the government. For many years entrepot trade between the mainland and Taiwan has been constantly increasing, but whether the Taiwan government would permit this kind of trade to continue has always been a highly ambiguous question from a policy standpoint. In the past there was a difference of opinion on this question. Looking at it from the angle of economic development, the Ministry of Economic Affairs and the International Trade Bureau thought that there was nothing wrong with entrepot trade. However, in consideration of its political effects, the Garrison General Headquarters raised an objection. Last year, after internal discussion the government came up with a fairly clear policy, namely, that direct trade with the mainland is absolutely impermissible. However, entrepot trade is permitted provided that the Taiwan businessman does not contact Chinese communist personnel and also does not know that the goods after being exported will be transshipped to the mainland. In such case, he is without guilt. To coordinate with the propagation of this policy by showing that the authorities absolutely do not permit direct trade with the mainland, they made Ch'en Kuo-hsun the "first target of attack."

Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing pointed out that the demarcation line between so-called direct trade and entrepot trade is really very indistinct. Ch'en Kuo-hsun basically engaged in entrepot trade, and he only went to the mainland to resolve a dispute. How can that be counted as direct trade? Hsieh thinks that this legal case has produced a very bad effect. In the first place, the demarcation line between the two types of trade is indistinct, so that the businessmen do not know what to comply with. Such being the case, won't everyone who engages in entrepot trade feel insecure? In the second place, although the Taiwan people are not permitted by law to go to the mainland, in fact every year thousands upon thousands of them do so on the sly to visit relatives or do business. The authorities have always winked at this practice. Sometimes, if by chance they catch some people, the sentences handed down are no more than 2 or 3 years. This time, to make a point of giving one person a heavy sentence not only is unjust to Ch'en Kuo-hsun, but also creates opportunities for corruption--the Garrison General Headquarters knows of many people who have traveled to the mainland and the personnel concerned in it could use this knowledge to blackmail them. Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing indicated that he has already heard of such incidents.

As for Ch'en Kuo-hsun being found guilty of "rebellion," Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing thought this was highly improper. He pointed out that, with regard to the "intent" in the charge "intent by illegal methods to subvert the government," it is extremely difficult to present counter-evidence, and it is a point on which there can only be a ruling at the discretion of the judge. Because it is now an "ordinary thing" for Taiwan people to go to the mainland, and their

motive is very pure--either to sightsee or to visit relatives--if one reckons that they have been drawn into the Chinese communists' united front, one also cannot maintain that they are intentionally subverting the government. It is farfetched to say that it is a "rebellion" to contact Chinese communist personnel. In the past, at many international conferences or competitions, the representatives of Taiwan had the opportunity to contact representatives of the Chinese communists. Were they all "rebels"? Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing thought that the authorities wanted to find some examples to make clear its policy of not permitting trade with the mainland. However, to not mete out punishment under the law on trading with the mainland and to just randomly pick out someone and slap the label of the crime of "rebellion" on him is really too rash!

#### Ch'en Kuo-hsun's Case Can Cause a Major Controversy

Summing up Yen Shu-ying's vindication of her husband, Hsieh Ch'ang-t'ing's convincing arguments, and the comments of some figures in society and some nonparty magazines, they think that the Taiwan government authorities' verdict on Ch'en Kuo-hsun was improper, and they base their conclusion on the following points:

1. The government's attitude toward entrepot trade between the two sides of the strait is ambiguous, and there have never been clear directives on it. Once the policy was set, the government made Ch'en Kuo-hsun the "first target of attack" to get the results of propaganda, really a case of "punishing without first teaching," so that he became the tragic victim needed for pursuit of this policy.
2. The government misused the "Regulation on the Punishment of Rebellion" by pointing to activities of a purely commercial nature as "subversion of the government." The defendant was tricked into fabricating evidence of his guilt, which became the basis for framing up a case of rebellion against him.
3. If the law is not strict and impartial, people who "break the law" can usually act free and unfettered outside the law, but then the authorities at any time can find one or two persons of whom to make examples.

Ch'en Kuo-hsun has now been in custody for over half a year, and this case has drawn even more attention to entrepot trade, which was originally a popular topic of conversation. Specialist scholars in Taiwan have engaged in much discussion of the value of and law on trade with the mainland. Some members of the Legislative Committee have proposed that the law be revised and enlarged in order to put entrepot trade on the right track. This case is still in the appeal stage. Based on Taiwan's rules for trying "political criminals," there need not be an open court session for the appeal, only a written decision on it. If Ch'en Kuo-hsun's case involves a question of policy, the Taiwan side will never be able to formulate a clearer policy, and it is hard to be optimistic about his getting his sentence mitigated.

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CSO: 4005/572

TAIWAN

INDEPENDENCE MOVEMENT SAID MANIPULATED BY BEIJING

OW241029 Taipei CNA in English 0932 GMT 24 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, April 24 (CNA)--The Executive Yuan declared Thursday that the Republic of China is an independent and democratic nation and that the government will not tolerate any individuals or groups who advocate separation of Taiwan from the Republic of China.

It said that although the Chinese Communists have ostensibly rejected the Taiwan Independence Movement [TIM], they have supported and manipulated behind-the-scene several organizations and activities abroad related to this movement in an attempt to communize Taiwan.

The Executive Yuan pointed out that these TIM elements should realize that they have become political tools of the Peiping regime.

It made the remarks in a written reply to an interpellation by Legislator Wu Chien-Chun, who suggested that the government take strong action against TIM elements.

The cabinet said that the government has outlawed those TIM organizations elements which are formed by a small handful of politically ambitious elements abroad to subvert the Republic of China by violent means.

The cabinet stressed that the judicial authorities in California outlawed the U.S.-based World United Formosans for Independence in June 1981, describing it as a violent organization.

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CSO: 4000/247

AMBASSADOR DISCUSSES RELATIONS WITH SOUTH KOREA

0W101111 Taipei CNA in English 1010 GMT 10 Apr 86

[Text] Taipei, April 10 (CNA)--The Republic of China and South Korea share a common long-term national goal but have some conflicts in their medium- and short-range interests, Hsueh Yu-chi, Republic of China [ROC] ambassador to Korea, said Thursday.

Ambassador Hsueh suggested that the two countries expand their diplomatic relations by strengthening economic and technological cooperation.

Speaking at a joint meeting of the Foreign and Overseas Chinese Affairs Committees of the Legislative Yuan, Hsueh said that both the Republic of China and Korea are divided. "Reunification is therefore their ultimate national goal," he noted.

The ambassador analyzed that South Korea's medium- and short-term goal is to prevent Pyongyang's invasion. In order to achieve that goal, South Korea internally wants to expand its military strength. On the diplomatic front, it hopes to strengthen cooperative ties with the United States, Japan and some Third World nations. South Korea also has tried to develop relations with the Soviet Union and Communist China with the hope that they would not use veto power in the United Nations in the cases involving South Korea and help dissuade North Korea from invading southward. Seoul also hopes to solicit the two communist regimes to participate in the 1986 Asian Games and the 1988 Olympic Games in an attempt to enhance its international status. "In this regard," Hsueh pointed out, "Seoul seems to have made no remarkable progress."

"So far as I know," the ambassador noted, "there has been no direct contact between South Korea and Communist China." Hsueh said that commercial exchange between Seoul and Peiping are usually handled through third parties and their face-to-face contacts are staged only in international meetings.

He also pointed out that the ROC-ROK relations should be based on mutual benefits. He said there is still ample room for the two countries to boost their economic and technological cooperation.

For instance, both countries registered more than U.S. dollar 50 billion in their foreign trade last year. But the bilateral trade between the two

countries only amounted to U.S. dollar 500 million. Moreover, both Taipei and Seoul have suffered huge trade deficits with Japan.

Hsueh suggested that the two countries expand their two-way trade volume by increasing purchases from each other and cutting imports from Japan. He cited a recent deal between Taiwan Machinery Manufacturing Corp. and South Korea's Hyundai Co. as a good start.

On the overseas Chinese community in South Korea, Hsueh said about 28,000 Chinese nationals are currently residing there. Most of them are in restaurant and grocery businesses. There are 41 elementary and four secondary overseas Chinese schools throughout South Korea. Because it is easier to make a living in many other countries, the ambassador said, the number of Chinese residents in Korea has been on the decline in recent years. Some overseas Chinese schools there may be merged in the near future, he said.

Hsueh also reported that most elderly Chinese residents in Korea admire the merits of late President Chiang Kai-shek. "They plan to stage a series of activities and erect a statute to mark the last great Chinese leader's centennial birth anniversary," the ambassador revealed.

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HONG KONG

## DRAFT STRUCTURE OF HONG KONG BASIC LAW

HK240743 Hong Kong TA KUNG PAO in English 24-30 Apr 86 p 14

[ "Unofficial translation" of the structure of the Basic Law of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (Draft), adopted on 22 April at the second plenary session of the Basic Law Drafting Committee held in Beijing 18-22 April--passages within slantlines published in boldface, denoting changes made on initial draft prepared by basic law drafting committee secretariat; passages within double slantlines published in italics, denoting changes made on first and second revised drafts]

### [Text] Preamble

1. Hong Kong's //territory// (new text) and historical background, /the signing of the Sino-British joint declaration/ (n.t.) and the resolution of the Hong Kong question.
2. The setting up of the Hong Kong Special Administrative Region (HkSAR) under the guiding principle of 'one country, two systems'.
3. Drawing up the basic law for the HkSAR under Article 31 of the Constitution to safeguard state sovereignty and the /prosperity and stability/ of Hong Kong.

### Chapter 1 General Principles

1. The HkSAR is an /inseparable/ part of the People's Republic of China. //Authorized by the National People's Congress// (originally, 'under the leadership of the central People's Government,...), the HkSAR shall enjoy a high degree of autonomy.
2. The government and legislature shall be composed of local inhabitants.
3. Socialist /system and policies/ (n.t.) shall not be practised in the HkSAR. Hong Kong's capitalist system and lifestyle shall remain unchanged for 50 years.
4. The ownership of private property shall be protected. /The ownership of enterprises and the legal right of inheritance/ (n.t.) shall be protected.

5. The right of ownership, management and disposal of land.
6. //The right of ownership, management and disposal of natural resources// (n.t.).
7. The /laws previously in force/ (originally 'legal system') shall remain basically unchanged.
8. Languages and scripts.

## Chapter 2 Relationship Between the Central Government and the SAR

1. The HkSAR shall be under the direct authority of the central People's Government.
2. Foreign affairs shall be managed by the central Government. (HkSAR shall dispose of those external affairs as specified in Chapter 7 and other related clauses).
3. /The Central Government is responsible for affairs concerning defence and garrison./ (Deletion of 'relationship between defence and security').
4. The HkSAR shall be vested with administrative power (the //executive power// of HkSAR in matters of personnel, /security/ (n.t.), government finance, taxation, finance, currency, //postal service// (n.t.), industry and commerce, trade, tariffs, education, science, culture, //immigration// (n.t.) and other fields.)
5. /The HkSAR shall be vested with legislative power/ (rewritten).
6. /The HkSAR shall be vested with independent judicial power, including that of final adjudication/ (rewritten).
7. //Other powers authorized by the National People's Congress and the State Council (n.t.).
8. //HkSAR representatives and their participation in the administration of national affairs// (rewritten).
9. //The relationship between all the departments of the Central Government as well as provincial, autonomous region and municipal governments and the HkSAR (but there shall not be interference in the internal affairs of the HkSAR.).

## Chapter 3 The Fundamental Rights and Duties of Hong Kong Inhabitants

1. The definition of Hong Kong inhabitants.
2. Right to vote and stand for election.
3. Freedom of speech, of the press, of assembly, of association, of forming and joining trade unions, of strike and of demonstration.

4. Freedom of the person.
5. Inviolability of the home and freedom of correspondence.
6. Freedom of movement and exit and entry //across the national boundary// (n.t.).
7. Freedom of religion and belief.
8. Freedom of choice of occupation and of academic research.
9. /The right to have secret legal advice, to take legal proceedings, to choose lawyers as proxy at court and to have judicial compensation. The inhabitants are entitled to appeal to court against conducts of administrative departments/ (n.t.).
10. /The right to benefit from social welfare in accordance with law/ (n.t.). Welfare benefits of retired or resigned public servants shall be protected.
11. The right to marry and the right to raise a family.
12. /The provisions of the International Covenant on Civil and Political Rights and the International Covenant on Economic, Social and Cultural Rights as applied to Hong Kong shall remain in force/ (n.t.).
13. //Other rights and freedoms as provided by the common law.// (n.t.).
14. /The legal rights of other persons living in Hong Kong shall be protected./ (n.t.).
15. //The legal rights of the original inhabitants in the New Territories shall be protected.// (n.t.).
16. //It is the duty of the Hong Kong inhabitants to abide by the Basic Law and other laws of the SAR.// (rewritten)

#### Chapter 4 HkSAR Political Structure

1. The chief executive
  - I. His selection, /appointment and dismissal/ (n.t.).
  - II. His term of office.
  - III. His powers and duties.
2. The executive authorities
  - I. The formation of the executive organization, and the /selection/ (n.t.), appointment and dismissal of the members.

II. The term of office /of chief officials/ (n.t.).

III. Powers and duties.

(Deletion of 'departments under the organization' and 'public servants of the executive organization'.)

IV. Relationship between the executive organization and legislature.

3. The Legislature

I. Method of composition and formation.

II. Term of office /of the members/ (n.t.).

III. Powers and duties.

IV. Its convention and law-making procedures.

V. Rights, powers and duties of members of the legislature.

4. The Judiciary

I. Its organizational structure.

II. Rights and duties.

III. The appointment and dismissal of judges and other judicial officers.

IV. Independent trial.

V. The jury system.

VI. Principles of defence.

VII. Criminal prosecution.

VIII. Judicial /links/ (originally 'relationship') with other provinces, autonomous regions and municipalities.

IX. Mutual assistance of the judiciaries. (Deletion of '...between the SAR and overseas'.)

(Deletion of 'Supervisory authorities')

5. District and regional administration

Functions and organization of district and regional administration (rewritten).

6. /Public servants/ (n.t.).

## Chapter 5 HkSAR Economy

1. Financial management and taxation policy.
2. Financial system and policy (/International/ (n.t.) financial centre; issuing and circulation of the Hong Kong currency; no exchange control. Market for foreign exchange, gold, securities and futures shall remain open).
3. Free trade policy (free port, the independent customs territory and the right /as a separate unit/ (n.t.) to fill export quota and to negotiate tariff preferences and other related arrangements, and to issue certificates of origin).
4. //Industrial policies on manufacturing and other industries// (rewritten).
5. Policies on commerce, /tourism and real estates/ (n.t.).
6. Shipping and civil aviation management.

## Chapter 6 HkSAR Education, Science, //Technology//, Culture, //Sports and Religion// (n.t.)

1. Education policy and system.
2. Science and technology policy.
3. Cultural policy. //Sports promotion// (n.t.).
4. //Religion policy// (n.t.).
5. The accreditation of professional standards and qualifications.
6. //Other social affairs// (n.t.).

## Chapter 7 HkSAR External Affairs

1. Participation in related diplomatic negotiations.
2. Participation in international organizations and conferences; /conclusion and implementation of related international treaties/ (n.t.).
3. The application of international treaties in Hong Kong.
4. The issuing of passports and other travel documents.
5. Matters of visa abolition with states and regions.
6. The establishment of official or semi-official economic and trade missions in countries /and regions/ (n.t.).

7. Conditions and procedures of setting up offices by countries /and regions/ (n.t.) in Hong Kong.

#### Chapter 8 HkSAR Flag and Emblem

1. Apart from displaying the National Flag and National Emblem, the HkSAR may use a Regional Flag and Emblem of its own.

2. The Flag of the HkSAR.

3. The Emblem of the HkSAR.

#### Chapter 9 The Legal Status (n.t.) of the HkSAR Basic Law and its Interpretation and Amendment

1. //The legal status of the Basic Law and its relationship with the Constitution// (n.t.).

2. Interpretation of the Basic Law.

3. Amendments to the Basic Law.

#### Chapter 10 Appendix

1. The formation of the first HkSAR /government/ (originally '...executive authority and first legislature').

2. The continued validity of original laws, documents and contracts.

3. The enactment of the Basic Law.

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